JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,785—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1899.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7548	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSKIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 560,	Rs. 375.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000,	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and thence via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saroon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 22, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK-NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boueard	15th Feb. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 1st proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st Nov. 1899.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS.
SUPERIOR DAMASK
TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF
GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.
WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.
LAMPS
BY HINKS AND COMPANY.
A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHEN AND OTHER USES.
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR
TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of
VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.
Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

FREE BY POST.

NEW CATALOGUE OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST
HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS, AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,
LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES ! DURRIES ! DURRIES !
Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH ! FARASH ! FARASH !
NEWEST and Best designs in the Market.

TENTS ! TENTS ! TENTS !
CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE
On Application To MANAGER and SECRETARY.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., LD.
NOTICE.

AS I have RETURNED to BOMBAY, my POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. DANIEL LONGWORTH, Acting Secretary and Manager, is hereby CANCELLED.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 27th November, 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st December 1899, the branch Railway from BIRUR to SHIMOGA will be OPENED for all kinds of Traffic.
Trains will run on that Section to the following timings :—

READ FROM BOTTOM.				READ FROM TOP.
Timings.		Stations.		Timings.
H. M.				H. M.
17 29	A	Birur	D	8 15
13 45	D	Shimoga	A	11 23

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 23rd Nov., 1899.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
WANTED,

AN ASSISTANT AUDITOR for the above Railway with European qualifications. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 450 per mensem. Applicants must have worked in a Railway Audit Office, and must have a thorough knowledge of Goods and Coaching Audit. Apply stating age and giving full particulars to

THE AGENT,
Bengal and N.-W. Ry., Gorakhpur.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Casks Whiskey, Case Picture, Sample Bobbins, Batzer, marine Glue, Candles, Cases Matches, 40 Casks Caina Clay, Machinery, Empty Fancy Boxes for Odol, Cases Bird's Eye Tobacco, Silver Filigree Work, Bicarb Soda, Rectified Spirit, Soap, Medicine, Boots and Shoes, Books, Bundles Wet Dates, Casks Cement, Assafœtida, Salt, Bundles and Bars Iron, Canvas, Bundles Hoop Iron, Copperas, Window Glass, Bales Straw Boards, Copra, Silk Piece Goods, 3,000 Bamboos, Cocoanuts, Naptha, Gutta Percha Cement, Ether, Rubber Solution, Gasoline, Coal Tar, Calcium Carbide, Assay Silver, Plate Iron, Trusses, Hardware, Cake Ornaments, Confectionery; Deck Chairs, and various other articles, also Dead Stock, and waste and torn paper.
The sale will commence at 1 P.M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.
Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

B. A. BRENDON,
Collector of Customs.
Bombay, Custom House, 28th November, 1899.

XMAS CARDS.
LARGEST VARIETY.
BEST SELECTION.
Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs.
OUR SPECIAL LINE
INDIAN XMAS CARDS.
These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded upcountry with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED
BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL,
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 582 of 1897.
Jijabai vs. Crustanbai.

In pursuance of the decree for sale made in the above suit dated the 8th December, 1898, and under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece of Government land or ground, admeasuring one hundred and twenty-three and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, having Collector's No. 1174, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Lohar Chawl Street in Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 967, Street No. 159 to 163, and bounded on the east and north by the property of the late Narayen Dabholkar, on the west by the property of Trimbuck Sadashew, and on the south by the said public road called Lohar Chawl Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, solicitor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, November 28th 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,—Beautiful, New, CHARMING CRETONNES, CHINTZES, TAPESTRIES, Patterns on application.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED over the BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY'S SYSTEM.
For particulars, see notices exhibited at stations.

EK-DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VIENNA TIFFINS and DINNER, FREE COUPONS for New Year Presents, issued from the 1st Decr., 1899. Particulars at the VIENNA RESTAURANT, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. John M. Hevn's Furniture, Mignon Grand Piano, Ladies and Gent's Bicycles, at Ezra Building, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8 ; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs 30 ; Thin Under Vest, six for Rs. 14 ; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8 ; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30 ; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24. Best and reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MATHERAN.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for students to recoup their exhausted energy—Students of Schools and Colleges and those that appeared in the last University Examinations, will be admitted at Reduced Rates to Lord's Hotels.—Apply to H. N. LORD, Matheran.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 15 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
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	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
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Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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" 5 " " " 3 "
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The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders to be inscribed "TENDERS FOR CAKE," Parel Works,

E. S. LUARD.
Loco: & Carr: Suptt.

20th November, 1899.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are requested to pay their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the account of above Fund into the Bank of BOMBAY or to the UNDERSIGNED.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCALDAS TEJPAL,
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
FAZALBHOY VISHRAM,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 422 OF 1898.

1. HANSRAJ PARTRAMAL: 2. NEWSEY PARTRAMUL: and 3 GHELLA ASPAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership under the name of HUNSRAJ PARTRAMAL, at New Nagpada, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs,

vs.

1. JANABAI, widow of Raghoo Ramji. 2 OOMAJI RAGHOJI; 3. MAHADOO RAGHOO; and 4 HARIBHAN RAGHOJI, all of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Agrepada, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 11th day of October, 1898, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 27-5-4-7, for debt and interest and the costs of the Suit when taxed.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 30th day of January, 1899, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendants in the Lands and Premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land, together with the Messuages, Tenements and Building standing thereon, lying and situate on the northern side of Haines Road, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 115, new No. 2461, Survey Nos. 344 and 349, new Survey No. 2-3461, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, E Ward Nos. 7026 and 4359, Street Nos. 107, 109, 178 and 180, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the Fazendar the Wardens of the Church of Lady Rozario of Mazagon and Maria Victoria of the late John Salvadore Pereira, and in the Books of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in the name of Raghoo Ramjee Jambukar, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east, by the house of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the west, by Foot Passage, on or towards the north, by the house of Ismail Hajee Essack, and on or towards the south by the said Haines Road.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1899, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay, will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, PUT UP FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST of the said Defendants in the said Lands and Premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree for costs of previous execution and of this writ.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the Premises, nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest what ever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the Purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the Purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the Sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchase the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff—Dated this 27th day of October, 1899.

G. A. BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. FRAMJEE & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the 'First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{5,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	6 p.c.	90
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	565
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		225
Anglo-Indian	1,315	0	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully Rs. 25 paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Balmry S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld ...	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	155
Bombay Unitod	90	1,00	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,00	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India.	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	850	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	529
Colm Batore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	20	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	lia. 2.	400xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	290
Dhulia Spinning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	255
Hingangbat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullooghs ...	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.-	700	1 000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	2.	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangatta Manfg. Co. Ltd	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Maojunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdR. 25	450
Leopold.....	3,000	100	100	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (suspended)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,710
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 15	1,250
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50	570
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.0	530
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Ni.	635
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Maratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	110
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22	530
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	256
Venishanker Lakhmishanker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40.	50	all	dvdRs.	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	157	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	13
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broach Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Bombay Cotton Broach City Press Co., Ld	50)	200	200	dvdRs30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,200	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sahapathy ..	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	240xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangatta	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmudpur a Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munmar M.....	900	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar.....	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	440
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs121	135
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	165
Sassoon.....	500	500	70	30	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	1,800
Surat Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart.....	37	200	all	1	850
	—	000	—	Rs 80	

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 6-49m., 8-30 a. Low water, 0-33m., 1-44a.
Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Decision Marine Court of Enquiry *re* s. s. Shiravati.
Lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 4-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porbandur, per extra s. s. Canara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.

NARANJI MILL FIRE.—WITH reference to the paragraph regarding the fire which occurred at the Naranji Mills, the fire broke out in one of the sheds occupied by the Mill peons and not in one of the sheds containing gunny bags and waste materials. The loss by fire was trifling.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—Mr. Mcorarji Jairam Naranji, who resides at Warden Road, has reported to the police, that some time during the night of the 25th instant some one stole from the pocket of his *bundee* a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 300, and a purse containing a piece of gold. The gold studs and sleeve links were left untouched in the *bundee*.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Indian Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallndaine, Band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March .....The Last Stand.....Myddleton
Overture ...Zampa.....Herold.
Selection ...Madame L'Archidue.....Offenback.
Valse.....Tausend Und Naught.....Strauss.
Selection ..(Cupid and the Princess L'Amour Manille.....Louis Verney
Galop .....Akrobaten.....Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HORSES SUFFOCATED TO DEATH.—One hundred and ninety-six horses which were landed at the Prince's Dock on Sunday last, were immediately after despatched in railway waggons via Dadar Junction to the Grant Road Railway Station to be conveyed to the Scott's Stables at Bellasis Road. On the waggons arriving at the Grant Road Station, ten of the animals were found dead in consequence of, it is alleged, the windows of the waggons, not having been reised to let in sufficient air. The value of the dead animals was estimated at Rs. 7,000. The other animals on being detrained, were driven in mobs through Gilder Street to their destination.

MR. NANABHAI MASTER'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowa-jee Institute, at 5-30 p. m. to-day, by Mr. Nanabhai Nussarwanji Master, Superintendent, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Girls' School. The topic selected for the evening is "Domestic Economy, how to preserve the nutritive properties of food while preparing it, and the common mistakes made in the process." The lecture is open to the public, fronts seats in the Hall being reserved for members of the Mandali, and the gallery being reserved for ladies.

THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The fourth annual meeting and prize distribution ceremony in connection with this Fund was held on Sunday last, at Madhav Baug, Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji, J. P., being in the chair. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the report, which showed that during the year under review the number of subscribers in the self-help and mutual help branches was 375 and 392 respectively. Resolutions were then passed re-electing Rao Saheb R. R. Malap, Mr. J. K. Pasulkar as directors and Messrs. S. V. Keer and K. A. Keluskar as auditors. Prizes in the shape of books, caps, khuns, etc., were distributed buy the president to the successful boys and girls. The donations towards the prize fund were received from Lakhmidas Bhimji, J. P. Rs. 50, Dr. Takaram Pan vaskar, Rs. 10; and Mr. D. K. Dalvi Rs. 3. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Rao Saheb Malap and Messrs. Purshotumdas Bhagwandas, Parulkar, Joshi, Bhaskar, Page, Navalkar, Bole and others. The students went through a programme of music, after which the chairman briefly addressed the meeting. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Tribhowandas Virjiwandas, for allowing the use of Madhav Baug Hall, and to the chairman.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO'S friends in their letter of the 9th inst., write on the state of their cotton market as under:—"Since last we wrote you about the market there was at first little changes but renewed excitement has set in since, and prices have been carried about 14 points higher. The Manchester market is quiet. Now business is still very scarce. We hear that Lancashire spinners and manufacturers are still very short, and undaunted by the rapid advance are still selling futures with great boldness. The industrial news from France is somewhat better and we understand that in Germany a movement is on foot to advance yarn prices by a combination comprising all spinners. Let us look impartially at the crop movement. Farmers may keep back cotton to a certain extent, but they have done the same in former years. Southern mills may have taken large quantities of cotton, but in 1897, at the beginning of the season, their stocks were entirely depleted and many mills were stopped for want of cotton. Then, as now, Northern and Southern spinners bought largely, especially as that crop was also represented to be curtailed by drought. In consequence of yellow fever, quarantines and bad weather the 1897-98 crop moved very slowly, in fact it was one of the slowest on record, whereas ideal weather has prevailed for the picking and marketing of the present crop. In 1897 a third of the crop was only in sight on the 10th November. Now let us assume, for arguments sake, that this year's movement is just as tardy. On the 3rd inst. there had come into sight 2,986,600 bls. plus one week's movement to bring it to the 10th, 374,000 bls., total 3,360,600 bls. Three times this quantity would give us a total crop of 10,080,000 only. The majority of our American friends, keen and well-informed men, tell us that the crop will barely reach 9 1-2 millions, and this statement is so far borne out by the small receipts and the small movement generally. Newburger has reduced his estimate to 9,800,000, including old cotton, against his estimate of 10 1-2 a short time ago. Now what is the other side of the question? We have advanced about 55-64 from the lowest point in August. We are now over 4 d., and the consumption at these higher prices will be greatly curtailed. The higher we go the more will spinners feel inclined only to buy from hand to mouth. Farmers have made money and are sure to plant next spring a larger acreage than ever before. With the turn of the year a fresh bumper crop will be looming in the distance, and will depress prices. Whatever American Bulls say, a certain amount of Cotton is held by farmers and in the Interior, and is certain to be thrown on the market sooner or later. The weather is again open and the top crop will have another chance of adding to the crop. A large Bull interest has accumulated in America; a friend tells us that the "bucket-shops" were never so flourishing as now, and every one is going in for a deal in cotton on the Bull tack. "Our own position is this; for weeks we have cautioned our friends against selling short too much, in view of the strength of the American Bull party. Now it appears that the small receipts really point to a short crop. Our recent enquete has shewn us that the general sentiment on the continent among spinners is dead against cotton and that spinners are short. We thought it but our duty to warn our friends of the altered conditions, and to recommend them to cover temporarily their short sales, with a view, however, of making fresh sales on a higher level. On no account would we advise our friends to buy for a rise. We feel we should be wrong again in doing this, although many people here think that the higher we go the more "Bull" the market will become, and they are confident of seeing 41-2d. and even higher prices. "We do not share this view. We ask our friends to have a little patience. Sooner or later there will be a splendid opportunity for "Bear" sales. At what price it will be safe to sell again is the great question? We cannot speak positively to anything just now."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDERED AND BURIED IN THE RIVER KRISHNA.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHIDDAWA KOM BASAPPA.

THE accused woman appealed from a decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in September last, convicted her of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with committing the murder of one Basappa bin Razappa. There was small room for doubt upon the evidence that the boy was murdered. The body was found in a back water of the river Krishna, but the child had not been drowned. Death had been caused by injuries to the head. The body had been stripped of its ornaments, and was tied with a rope and a turban. This, Mr. Kennedy said, completely negatived the idea that the deceased might have accidentally fallen into the river Krishna. The accused made a confession and produced the ornaments within two hours of her name coming into question. The confession, the Sessions Judge said, was full enough and bore no marks of tuition. Indeed, had it been the result of tuition, it would probably have contained a reference to the poker and kneading board, with which some of the injuries were alleged to have been caused. The mother of the boy recognised the ornaments found with the accused, who produced them from a temple. Mr. Kennedy on the evidence found it proved that the accused killed the boy Basappa, and threw his corpse into the river and concealed his ornaments. Her motive was not clear. It might have been a desire for the paltry ornaments worn by the child, or breu e of some hostility to his parents; but where the evidence of the offence was clear, it was, said the Sessions Judge, unnecessary to hunt for motives. Disagreeing with the assessors, Mr. Kennedy found the accused guilty of murder. He thought it was possible that she was in a state other than normal on account of her recent confinement, and that she committed this offence through some fancied wrong exaggerated by her condition; and he therefore sentenced her to transportation for life.

The accused, in her confession, said among other things that the deceased boy was four or five years old and came to her house about 11 a.m. to play with her daughter, aged seven or eight years. She took him by his hand into her "God's room," twisted his neck and threw him on the ground. The boy struggled and expired. She took off the ornaments from his person. Then she wrapped up the dead body in a piece of black sarry cloth. She took the bundle on her head and went towards Landyan Halla stream. The water was about waist deep. She threw away the bundle into the water and went home. She wrapped up the ornaments and kept the bundle behind the idol in Basawanna's temple, which is close to her house. She had a son, aged 7 years, who went to the deceased's mother's house about the last Diwali for playing. When he returned home from her house, he struggled much and suddenly expired. She (accused) suspected that the deceased's mother might have administered poison to him. As she had caused the death of her (accused's) son, accused had in return caused the death of her son.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

REVENGE FOR FAMILY DISHONOUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. VIRA PANA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. X. D'Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in October last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The appellant and another were tried on a charge of murdering one Khoda Ramla. A son of the deceased had seduced Boni, the unmarried daughter of No. 2. She was subsequently married to another person, who, however, on discovering that she was with child, turned her out of his house a few days after the ceremony, and the girl returned to her parents. The latter, smarting under the family dishonour consorted with their relations a plan of revenge against the seducer and his family. Accordingly one morning No. 1, who is a nephew of No. 2, armed with a spear, rushed to the house of Khoda, whom he found leaning against the pillar of his verandah, and abused and stabbed him in the region of the heart. Khoda fell and died of his wound about an hour afterwards. Almost at the same time No. 2 and others came up and joined in the fray, and caused hurt to two children of the deceased. The Sessions Judge, after reviewing the evidence, told the jury that the charge against No. 2 could not be sustained. As regarded No. 1, there could be no doubt that the witnesses were present when the wound was inflicted. The deceased, in his dying declaration, mentioned the accused as the assailant. The blood stained spear was pointed out to the police by the accused at the place where he had concealed it. The jury found No. 1 guilty of murder and acquitted No. 2. Having regard to the jury's recommendation for mercy, the Sessions Judge sentenced No. 1 to transportation for life, and discharged No. 2.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

MANAGEMENT OF THE MAHIM DURGAH.

THE Advocate General, the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, applied for the appointment of the manager and receiver of Peer Mucloom Saheb's Durgah at Mahim, and proposed the name of Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., on behalf of the late Mujawar of the shrine, Fazloodin Cumroodin Nawarang, and others, consented to the appointment and supported the application of the Advocate General. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji and Dinshaw on behalf of Mr. Hissamoodin Burray, the son of Mohamed Hossein Burray, the late officiating manager of the shrine, opposed the appointment.

The Advocate General read several affidavits of the Mahomedan Jamat of Mahim in support of Syed Sirdar Ali Khan's appointment as he had an ancestral right of mutawallship.

After hearing the arguments, his lordship granted the Advocate General's application and appointed the Sirdar receiver and manager until the final settlement of the scheme for the management of charitable Trust.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	4	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	5	4	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada....	6	2	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada....	10	1	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	5
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	19
Total.....	27	19	132
Total plague deaths to date...	60,546	53,257	
Same date last year..	6	4	81

DAMAUN.

On Friday the 24th instant, while Professor Everist Pereira was dressing at his residence in the Fort at Upper Damaun, a rat fell near him which after a few gyrations became lifeless. Thereupon Mr. Pereira reported the matter to the Health Officer who, had the house disinfected, the occupants, being advised to leave the premises. Dead rats have made their appearance in Sapli Street in Katheria at Lower Damaun and under the pressure of the proprietor, Mr. Damaunwala, the whole street has been evacuated. Of late the health of the Fort in Upper Damaun owing to malaria fever prevailing there and causing a few deaths among Christians, and consequently some officials have left Fort to reside elsewhere.

ATEMPLE ROBBED NEAR CANTON.

ON November 11th a party of Chinese, representing themselves as actors, went to a temple on the Tin-won hill, in the Nam-hoi district, near Canton and asked the attending priests permission to give an exhibition, which included singing and dancing, the receipts to go to the temple funds. The request was granted and the supposed actors allowed to lodge at the temple for the night. During the night, however, they seized the priests and, after binding them, one of the party threatened to shoot them with a revolver if they attempted to make a noise or to call for assistance. The remainder of the party then ransacked the building of all valuables amounting to a few thousand dollars and, after putting their booty on to a steam-launch that was in attendance, made off. Nothing has since been heard of the robbers, but the priests were discovered next morning in an exhausted condition and liberated.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of the Intermediate Arts Examination were declared yesterday afternoon at the Bombay University. Out of the 526 candidates, who had presented themselves at the examination, 289 were declared to have stood the test successfully: 4 in 1st class, 51 in 2nd class and 234 in Pass. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

D'Cunha C Paul
Nissim Joseph
Bombare Y Amrit
Watchmaker D Cowasji

SECOND CLASS.

Agaskar B Raghunathrao
Apte A Kashinath
Bakhru J Udharam
Bhandarkar G Prabhakar
Bharucha J Hiraji
Bhat N

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

WE append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	2,64,000	4,23,000	3,95,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	41,000	11,000	1,55,000
" " to Continent	88,000	1,86,000	1,01,000
Total receip s since 1st Sept.	25,88,000	39,76,000	36,94,000
" " to U. K. "	7,20,000	13,59,000	11,8,,000
" " to Continent "	10,30,000	12,30,000	12,66,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,02,000	12,38,000	9,65,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	37,70,000	44,50,530	35,44,740
" " " of Surats	38,000	59,210	41,560

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	7,96,000	8,45,690	5,62,730
" London	1,000	4,000	4,000
American afloat	1,12,000	5,19,000	3,75,000
East Indian "	.....	1,000	500
Total..	9,09,000	12,69,690	9,42,230
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-32d.	3 3-32d.	3 1-4d.
" Good Bhowaugger	3 15-32d.	2 1-2d.	2 23-32d.
Difference...	2-32d.	19-32d.	17-32d

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Inc.	Rs.	95,058
" " " Branches... Inc.	"	4,64,395
Other " Dec.	"	4,17,433
Government Securities Dec.	"	15,044
Other authorised " Inc.	"	2,91,375
Loans Inc.	"	6,02,966
Bills Discounted and Purchased... Inc.	"	11,20 874
Balances with other Banks Dec.	"	4,707
Cash Dec.	"	20-53,627

There was a falling off in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week to the extent of 20 1-2 lakhs, making it stand at 186 lakhs. Public Deposits increased by over 3-4 lakh at the Head Office, and 4 1-2 lakhs at the Branches. Private Deposits fell away by some 4 lakhs. Loans were 6 lakhs greater, and Bills Discounted and Purchased 11 1-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters bought 250 bales Khandesh at Rs. 192 per candy; and the mills, 1,500 bales Barsi at Rs. 199, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 177 1-2, 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 172 1-2, 100 Sawginned at Rs. 180, 100 Parola at Rs. 180, 100 Nugger at Rs. Rs. 171, 100 Amreli at 187. Forward prices were quoted at Rs. 212 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 177 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 195 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT.—Prices are 1 an. Higher all round.

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning from the districts advised that the weather was generally bright. At Dhulia and Viramgaum the mornings were cold and dewy; at Broach there was moderate heat and cold, and the prospects were gloomy. The weather was rather cloudy at Dhollera, but there was no rain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,531	bales.
Wheat	1,185	cwts.
Linseed	2,404	"
Rapeseed	1,240	"
Gingellyseed	9,794	"
Rice	47,855	"

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone this morning at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 13-32d, for three months' sight Credits. In the latter there was nothing reported; but a large amount of Bank Demand was done at 1s. 4 1-8d. Rates closed at the following level:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3 32d. to 1-8d.	Per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs	1-72 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been firm at 97 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 3-4 for the Settlement.

SHARES are quiet. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation are Rs. 100 higher in the first issue and Rs. 15 in the second; Treacher & Co. are Rs.10 higher. Bank of Bengal have advanced Rs. 35; and Bank of Bombay Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,300 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhowaugger, 3 15-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111½
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-4d.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONG KONG, Nov. 25.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Coromandel arrived here yesterday, from Bombay.

The same Co's steamer Bengal left Hong Kong for Bombay this afternoon.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 26.

The same Co's steamer Nankin arrived here yesterday evening, from Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th November, as compared with the statement of 18th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 18. Rs.	Nov. 25. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,53,465	51,51,527
Do. do. at Branches	23,65,106	27,29,501
Other Deposits	345,38,050	341,20,617
Post Bills	6,265	6,358
Credits, undrawn	13,78,588	14,02,048
Rs...	602,47,474	604,13,051
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83,45,622	83,30,578
Other authorised Securities	34,37,499	37,28,874
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	42,62,641	44,85,675
Loans do. do.	149,61,178	155,61,143
Bills Discounted and purchased	79,36,081	91,16 965
Dead Stock	4,22 815	4,22,815
Stamps and Stationery	20,880	21,573
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,42,664	1,37,937
Cash	236,58,106	186,04 479
Rs...	602,47,474	604,13,051

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th November, 1899, on 1,615'88 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	90,000	3,99,000	7,000	4,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	55	242	4	301
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	18,17,020	53,82,352	1,23,194	73,28,866
Total for 18 weeks...	19,07,020	57,80,352	1,36,494	78,23,866
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,953	2,13,760	6,586	3,41,299
Per mile of Ry do.	72	128	4	204
Total to corresponding date do. ..	21,46,610	35,29,756	1,21,295	58,97,661

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,53,701
Do. to date ..... " 19,26,205

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 11th November, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	988	..	...	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	45,573	0,137	...	14,924	65,603	...
Goods	97,579	83,456	11,023	...	2,82,851	...
Other earnings	6,315	8,056	...	1,711	20,945	...
Total for week	1,49,397	1,55,090	...	5,612	...	...
Aggregate ...	3,80,672	3,41,373	...	...	3,39,299	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

JAMES—November 18, at Bikanir, Rajputana, Irene Pamola Ann, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs W H James, of typhoid fever, aged 14 years.

SOUTHERN—November 17, at Adamwan, Sukkur, Sind, after a lingering illness, Alfred Southern, Foreman, North-Western Railway, aged 38 years and 10 months.

SPIER—November 17, at Wazirabad, Frederick Hugh Spier, retired list, aged 68 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899.

THE second brilliant victory of Lord Methuen, this time at Grasspan on the route to Kimberley, was the only subject of interest allowed to come to us from South Africa yesterday. The military object of the fighting is not quite evident, but the result was a foregone conclusion in view of the disparity of the forces. A Boer corps, variously estimated at 2,000 and 2,500 men, six guns and two Maxims, occupied a position at Grasspan. Lord Methuen, always an early riser, advanced at daybreak with the Ninth Brigade, the Naval Brigade, and the mountain and twelve guns to attack the Boers. Whether Grasspan was athwart the line of advance or disagreably threatened the flank, we are not told. Nor have we anything to explain why two or three thousand Boers, with few guns, should have stayed to accept battle with a force more than double their strength. Their well-known mobility ought to have enabled them to get clear off before the approaching column of some five or six thousand men deployed and developed their attack. They elected to remain where they were. Two batteries cleared the heights with shrapnel, the Infantry of the Ninth Brigade and the Naval Brigade assaulting the position. The latter suffered severely, having two officers killed and two wounded. The Boers fought with their usual stubbornness and the fighting was desperate for four hours, which cost them fifty one killed and forty wounded. The British casualties are not yet known; which may be interpreted to mean that they are considerable. The Boers' retreated along a line where the 9th Lancers were placed for intercepting them. The result of the encounter is not as yet known. It became necessary to wait a day at Grasspan to rest the troops and replenish the ammunition expended in several hours' desperate fighting to place some four or five score of Boers hors de combat. If the object of the Boers in awaiting an encounter with a much superior force was to delay the advance, and use up some of Lord Methuen's ammunition, they gained their end. But was the play worth the candle? We are glad to learn that the General has addressed a letter to the Commandant of the Boers remonstrating courteously against the misuse of the white flag, the shooting of officers who stoop to succour wounded men, and the use of the Dum-Dum bullet. It could be wished that Sir George White had taken similar action if the cases of alleged treachery were found on inquiry to be authentic.

A REMARKABLY able and interesting report is that of Mr. W. Grierson Jackson on police administration in the North-West Provincet during last year. Unlike some official reports it contains a great deal more than the dry bones of statistics or the bare comparison of figures, which, however suggestive, are not always exhilarating. Departing from the beaten track, Mr. Grierson Jackson illumines his report with succinct accounts of some of the occurrences which come under the more serious classes of crime. The pages devoted to dacoities, for instance, are particularly interesting, and the Inspector-General's condensed narratives, as they stand, are almost exciting enough to satisfy even a rabid juvenile thirst for thrills. At the outset it may be noted that during the year there was a very large decrease in the extent of crime reported. Practically the whole of this improvement was due to the decrease of burglaries, thefts, and associated offences—thanks to the absence of the spur of famine. Dacoities fell from 603 in the previous year to 358, and even the professional type of raiding, in which firearms were used, showed a decrease as compared with the previous year. Some of the most notable marauders have been brought to book, and, as recounted in this report, the conduct of the police in effecting captures in very difficult and hazardous circumstances is deserving of praise. Ali Bahadur, a notorious dacoit leader, has been sentenced to death; Rahmat Allah, a dangerous character known as "Bhainsa," was shot by the police, who surprised him on one of his raids; while Changa, another notorious leader in Bareilly, and Janki Brahman, who harassed the Bahraich District, have both been captured. Along with these robbers many of their followers were secured and punished. The removal of the most notorious bandits has brought some welcome peace to the country-sides which they terrorised, and it is stated that there now remain no dacoit leaders of renown in those parts. Their fate appears to have had for the time a salutary effect upon two other personages—Kadera Khan, of Bijnor, and Banwari Lal, of Kheri and Pilibhit,—who, though expected to give trouble, seem to have considered it prudent to lie low. Of all the districts Agra appears to have been troubled the most by the operations of marauders. They were so continuous as to be described as an epidemic of dacoity, and the District Superintendent found his work cut out for him in rushing from one extremity of his district to the other to deal with the crop of such offences. He, however, had the satisfaction of capturing a famous robber, named Ghi Ram, and most of his gang, who had long and successfully baffled the efforts of the Native States of Gwalior and Dholepur, the Thagi and Dacoity Department, and the Agra Police to arrest him. As to the inhuman methods often followed by the thieves one case may be mentioned. Seven or eight armed men attacked a Brahman's house, brutally tortured an old woman by placing live coals on her body, and forced her to reveal where her son's valuables were kept. Three persons were arrested for this brutal offence, and in another equally atrocious case four persons were arrested, though two were discharged on appeal. Of other serious heads of crime it is gratifying to note a decrease in the number of child-murders by unnatural mothers. There were fifteen such cases, and in the majority the motives for the crime were singularly inadequate. The murder of illegitimate children by unfortunate women can be understood, but, with the exception of a few such occurrences, all the cases of infanticide recorded here were the outcome of a desire to be revenged for some cause of petty domestic quarrel:—"The accused quarrelled with her mother-in-law and husband, and threw her infant child into a pan of boiling sugar-cane." "After a quarrel with her husband the woman, in a fit of passion, killed her child with a *gandasa*." These are sample cases, exceptional only in the methods of killing. In other instances the mother either threw the infant into a well or jumped in with it, and invariably she was taken out alive while the child perished. India is such a land of surprises and contradictions that it is impossible to draw any safe conclusion from such incidents except the sad fact that human life is still held cheaply when insignificant causes lead to such revulsions of the maternal instinct. Upon this point, however, of offences generally against human life, there was in the provinces a substantial decrease of 212 cases of murder, 165 cases of culpable homicide, and a decrease of 43 in the number of cases of exposure of infants.

A less gruesome, though not less interesting, form of crime is that relating to coinage; and here, too, a decrease is noted to the extent of 170 cases, the actual number of counterfeit coinage cases being 270. The capture of several gangs of base-coiners and their plant was cleverly effected in the Allahabad District, which along with Cawnpore shares the palm as a centre for this illegitimate enterprise. In the Lucknow District a gang of Bhats, who were ostensibly horse-dealers, were caught operating in their private mint by the police, who acted on information supplied by a member of the gang whose wife had been enticed away by another of the gang. Nemesis works in a curious way, and here it put an end to the interesting work of a company of artificers who had for years palmed off their counterfeit coins at fairs and other gatherings. There is a great deal more of an interesting and informing nature within the covers of this lucid and ably-written report. The Inspector-General has some noteworthy remarks upon the value, from a police point of view, of the services of village headmen. If the best results are to be attained from the appointment of headmen to assist the police the position of guardians of the peace ought to be made one that they will value. And that will not be the case until the majority of police officers show an appreciation of the services which can be rendered by headmen in assisting in the detection of offenders. Summing up the report it is found that the total cognizable crimes reported throughout the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the year were 181,708, a decrease of no less than 92,109 cases as compared with the previous year. The decline was chiefly owing, as previously indicated, to food being cheap and plentiful, and the absence of that grim necessity which knows no law. Out of 60,841 cases decided during the year, there were 51,852 convictions, giving a percentage of 85 as against 87 in the previous three years. Taken on the whole the police were found to be efficient in the detection of crime, though from some districts the reports were not entirely satisfactory.

THERE seems to be considerable need for a close watch upon the actions of certain Political Agents. Some recent cases have shown how arbitrarily certain officers can act. The latest instance comes from Kathiawar, where the Political Agent has seen fit to deprive Mr. Hawes, an English pleader, and a translator named Valabhdas Sundarji Ved of their *sanads* to practice in the Kathiawar Courts. The grounds for such action appear to have been that Mr. Hawes, on instructions from clients, undertook to prosecute appeals in certain cases, and directed the translator to prepare the English petitions. Colonel Hunter considered that the cases had been already finally decided, and could not be reopened; and according to his view the pleader and the translator had instigated the parties to have recourse to groundless, profitless, and expensive litigation "contrary to the conditions as to integrity under which pleaders and others are allowed to follow their vocation in Kathiawar." Both Mr. Hawes and Mr. Valabhdas Sundarji have naturally drawn up petitions to the Governor-in-Council against the ruling of the Political Officer, and have presented them for transmission. The essential facts of the case are that in January last a number of Girasias, in the Bhownugger State, engaged Mr. Hawes to act in certain cases against that State. Mr. Hawes engaged Mr. Valabhdas Sundarji to draft the petitions, giving him the instructions he had received from his clients. The Girasias were present while the petitions were being drafted. After being duly signed the petitions were presented to the Rajasthanik Court presided over by Colonel Fenton. The Court called upon the Bhownugger State to reply, and, after this had been received, the Court declined to interfere on the ground that the subject-matter of the cases was too old. Petitions to Government for revision were then prepared by the translator at the request of Mr. Hawes. Upon these documents being submitted to the Political Agent for transmission to Government, Colonel Hunter, before despatching them, notified the pleader and the translator to show cause why their *sanads* should not be cancelled. Their explanations were not considered satisfactory by the Political Agent, for they were followed by the revoking of the licences. Colonel Hunter may have been actuated by the simple desire to check what he regarded as vexatious litigation. But his methods, besides being far too drastic, are entirely wrong and absolutely illegal, if we are to accept the opinion of some of the most eminent Counsel of the Bombay Bar. It would be a serious matter for the profession if every lawyer who took up litigation which might be described as groundless, profitless, and expensive, were to have the bread taken out of his mouth by an officer unfamiliar with the law and practice of civilised Courts. As to the objection against reopening cases considered to have been finally disposed of, there are numerous instances of such cases being reopened after a very long lapse of years. Messrs. Starling and Macpherson, whose opinions have been obtained on the facts of the case, point out that there was nothing in the petitions to which Colonel Hunter took exception which in any way indicated that Mr. Hawes had been guilty of improper or unprofessional conduct. Mr. Macpherson states that Mr. Hawes was not only justified in embodying the allegations complained of in the petitions, when instructed to do so, but it would have been a breach of professional duty on his part to have omitted them. Mr. Hawes was, therefore, acting perfectly in the right. If there is no justification for the harsh treatment he has received, there is likewise none for that meted out to the poor translator and petition-writer who has practised in the Kathiawar Agency for 25 years. In the order cancelling his *sanad* reference was made to "a previous offence and warning," an allusion to an action for defamation in which Mr. Valabhdas was convicted. Sir Charles Ollivant at that time considered there were palliating circumstances in the case, while Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. S. N. Pandit were of opinion that the conviction was wrong. One sequel to this action was the dismissal from Government service of the individual alleged to have been defamed as a result of inquiring into the allegations made against him. The whole of the facts of the Kathiawar Case indicate that Colonel Hunter has made a very serious mistake. The off-hand proceedings of some of the Political Officers do not create a favourable impression. It is to be hoped that Government will rectify the injustice of which Mr. Hawes and Mr. Valabhdas have been the victims.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Massilia, with the outward mails of the 17th November, left Aden at 6 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m., on Saturday next.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command Headquarters, Captain S. M. Edwardes, D. S. O., 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar, and will proceed forthwith to take up his appointment.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th November, 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1893 of 54,626 maunds and Rs. 30,720 in the earnings.

A SAD incident in connection with the death of the late Lieutenant Kennedy, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who died last month from enteric fever at Peshawar, is the fact that while he was ill his parents were on their way out here, with the intention of spending the winter with him. On their arrival in Bombay they received intimation of his death.

AT a meeting held on Sunday afternoon at the Financial Office, and attended by all the Secretaries of H. H. the Nizam's Government, it was decided that the Secretary of each Department should invite all the Gazetted officials under him to subscribe to the fund in aid of the wounded in the South African war. The Prime Minister will address all the Nobles, Jagirdars, Jemadars, etc., with the same object.

A REUTER telegram announces that the arrival at Brindisi of the P. and O. steamer, *Isis*, with passengers from Egypt, marks the removal of the quarantine regulations which have been in force for over six months at that port. During that period neither passengers nor cargo from Egypt have been allowed to be landed at Brindisi. The new works at the lower railway station on the quay at Brindisi to provide a covered station and a way therefrom across the quay are being rapidly pushed forward. When these are finished, overland passengers to and from the East by the special train will be able to walk under cover direct across the quay to the steamer, as a new deep water berth alongside the station, which has been under construction for some time past, is nearly completed.

GENERALS MAITLAND and Egerton, accompanied by Captains Hudson and Shea arrived at Shinawari on inspection duty yesterday evening after a tedious march from Haugu, via Fort Lockhart and Gulistan. After inspecting the fort this morning the Generals with their staff proceeded to Doaba to meet General Hart, and to go over the site of the experimental cantonment, which is about to be built there. General Maitland will thereafter return to Kohat, and General Egerton will proceed to Parachinar.

ORDERS have been received to commence enlisting men for the Samana battalion of the Border Military Police. Mr. Donald has been appointed Commandant of the combined force of two battalions, which will number over 1,000 strong. The two other British officers have not yet been appointed, but it has been decided that they also will be police officers.

THERE has been a large influx of very poor people from Bikanir to Amritsar, driven thither by scarcity in their own country, and for some time past they have been saved from starvation by the charitably disposed in the city. A few hundreds were drafted on to works in progress at Gandasinghwalla, but even that has left nearly 4,000 men, women, and children, hungry and poorly-clad, with nothing between them and absolute starvation, except the generous charity of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Lahore who are well-to-do. Under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner the well-to-do inhabitants held a meeting to organise their hitherto promiscous charity on a business like basis, and a Committee was appointed to receive funds and distribute them judiciously.

A MARRIAGE will shortly take place between Frederick Jordan Curtis, third son of the late T. B. Curtis, at one time educational inspector, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, India, and of Chew Court, Chew Magna, Somerset, and Constance, third daughter of W. A. Willmott, of "Greville Place," Merstham, Surrey.

THE Government of India recently called on the Madras Government to furnish a report on the financial condition of the municipalities of the Southern Presidency. Many of these have borrowed large sums of money from Government for the purpose of executing sanitary reforms, particularly for the improvement of drainage, and the amelioration of their water-supply. The payment of interest on these loans and the provision to be made for the sinking funds necessary for the re-payment of these debts within the compulsory interval have seriously crippled the finances of most of the Madras municipalities; while the extra-expenditure incurred for plague preventive measures has brought several of these establishments to an extremely low financial ebb. Last year only ten of these corporations were able to meet the charges incident on their loans from the surplus of their ordinary receipts over their expenditure. Most of the others had to draw on their opening balances to meet the demands, with the consequence that in several cases the balance in hand has been reduced to a figure below the minimum permitted by Government, which is fixed at a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the current receipts. This state of affairs obtained notwithstanding the fact that the incidence per head of municipal taxation had been raised to 15 as. 4 pies, from 14 as. 4 pies, the rate of the previous year. The Madras Government, however, is hopeful about the future of its municipalities, and remarks that "the ability of the Councils concerned to discharge their liabilities to the State need not be doubted." The resources of municipal taxation have not been exhausted yet, and the maximum rate of 8 per cent on the annual rental value of lands and buildings which municipalities are empowered to levy has in no case been yet resorted to, and the Madras Government is of opinion that with enhanced taxation the municipalities in question will easily be able to meet their liabilities, and that there should be no fear about the money which they have borrowed from Government. We do not suppose however, that the Government's optimism will go so far as to consider the advisability of reducing the rate at which it lends the municipalities money.

ACCORDING to the news from New Caledonia, two men of war, one British and the other French, have recently been acting in concert in suppressing bands of brigands in the New Hebrides. It is stated that a camp of escaped convicts was annihilated at Segon, and at Leper's Island, where the governor was killed, the ships fired upon and destroyed the native villages. Seven missionaries who had been carried off for cannibalistic purposes by a tribe of natives inhabiting one of the islands were rescued in the nick of time.

A TELEGRAM from Wellington states that on 25th October some Italian fishermen made a gruesome discovery at Wharic Bay. They hooked a very large shark, which, on being opened, was found to contain a woman's entire leg from thigh downwards. The clue to the woman's identity may be found in a brass buckled shoe and a foot of a stocking. The ghastly relic is on view at the morgue for the purpose of identification.

THE record nugget found in Westralian was brought to Roeburne on Nov. 10. It weighs 490 oz., and is estimated to contain 400 oz. of pure gold. The nugget was found near Marble Bar a couple of months ago, but the discovery was kept secret. In the same locality a large nugget was found by Mr. M'Phee a few months ago.

FARMERS are complaining of a disease having made its reappearance in Numurkah district, which attacked their horses some three years since. It is a sort of dry scab, which, strangely enough, only grows on the portions of the animal which are covered with white hair. Veterinary surgeons were sent up here to investigate it on the previous occasion, but the disease appeared to be unknown to them. Applications of phenyle seems to do away with the trouble.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Bangalore Municipal Commissioners under the presidency of Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S., sat the other day morning to dispose of appeals against the professional tax. The majority of the appellants were the Marwarrees, and in the course of the discussion it was held that these money lending fraternity are in the habit of charging interest at the rate of two thousand per cent. Bleading could not be effected with more ferociousness than this, and the result, we believe, was that the whole of their appeals were rejected.

GRASSHOPPERS have reached Berrigan, and they appear to be in greater numbers than has has been the case for several years. Though not more than half grown, they are vigorously attacking green crops, and unless they soon pass over, great devastation will be caused. Vineyards and orchards are also being attacked. Further north it is stated that the swarms are so thick as to almost obscure the sun.

A MANDARIN in official robes was charged at the Mixed Court, says the Shanghai *Mercury* with establishing and keeping a lekin office at 903 North Soochow Road for the purpose of collecting lekin. The raid on the house was made by the police the other day, when it was found that the office was in possession of full authority from the Taotai to make the collection. Documents and proclamations to that effect from the Provincial Treasurer, as well, were produced in Court. The Magistrate ordered the documents, etc., seized by the Police to be retained until the question had been settled between the Cousular Body and the Chinese authorities. The lekin office to be closed pending the decision.

A BARBER named Wong Ng was executed by the ling chi or slicing process on the 2nd of October for the murder of three persons some time ago, writes a Canton correspondent to the "Hongkong Daily Press." The murderer was engaged by a person named Cheung Fuk-hing in Loting-chow to shave him. While engaged in this work the barber saw a sum of money lying on a table, and suddenly conceiving the thought of abstracting the money he inflicted a fatal wound on the neck of Cheung with the razor. When the wife of the murdered man observed this, she shouted for assistance, whereupon the barber killed her also with a heavy knife. He then pursued the son up to the roof and killed him just as he was trying to give the alarm. He then tried to make his escape, after taking all the money, but the kaifong people hearing the noise broke into the house and gave the murderer into custody. He admitted the offence when he was tried by the provincial judge, the other day, without any torture having to be used.

A MEMORABLE scene was witnessed in the Empire Theatre, Belfast, on Thursday night, Nov. 2, during an entertainment given to the officers and men of the Royal Scots prior to their departure to South Africa. Over 700 of all ranks accepted the invitation of the management to a special performance, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the soldiers' widows and orphans fund. The theatre was decorated. On the arrival of the soldiers extraordinary enthusiasm prevailed. The men were presented with various parcels of luxuries, such as tobacco, cigarettes, &c., from local firms. The Lord Mayor, who was present during the performance, afterwards wished the officers and men of the regiment God-speed in the name of the inhabitants of Belfast.

A BOATING disaster occurred in Devonport Harbour on Saturday evening, November 4, by which two stokers lost their lives. Six men were coming ashore at Keyham steps for the Shark, torpedo-boat destroyer Lieutenant and Commander G. E. Corbett, when their boat was driven among some floating timbers and piles off the extension works. A big sea was running at the time, and, with considerable difficulty, two of the party jumped out of the boat on to the piles, with the intention of making her fast. No sooner did these men get clear of the boat than she capsized, throwing the other four into the water. Assistance was quickly obtained, and a steamboat picked up two of the men, but the other two men could not be seen. The bodies were afterwards found by a night watchman. Their names are Daniel Hurley, stoker, and John McSweeney, second-class stoker. Both came from Cork.

SIR H. JACKSON, in some general remarks, says that the event of the year 1898 which most seriously affected the interests of Gibralter, although it had no connection with the place, was the war between Spain and the United States of America. The effect was to force up the prices in Spanish money of every necessary of life, even those of local production. The exchange has since returned to a more normal rate, but there has been so far no corresponding reduction in prices, or in the general cost of living. The chief public work of general importance were those in connection with the naval docks and the enclosed harbour, the north end of which is formed by the commercial and coaling moles, four-sevenths of the cost of which is borne by general revenue funds. Another important work which was finished during 1898 was the new main sewer, which conveys the whole drainage of the Rock to an outfall at the southern end below the Europa Point lighthouse, whence it is carried away to the open sea by the strong current in the Straits. A public work of importance brought to practical completion in 1898 was the installation of electric lighting, which is now exclusively used in all military buildings, formerly lighted by gas, and in all the buildings of the civil Government. The lighting of the streets by electricity is about half finished, and the light is already supplied to some private houses, and is being extended as rapidly as the staff available will allow of. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, said he had read with much interest and satisfaction the remarks made in this despatch on the general state of Gibraltar, and expressed his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Governor to Her Majesty's Government and to the local community.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT GRASSPAN.

HEAVY LOSSES.

GALLANTRY OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 27, 8-35 P.M.

The following telegram has been received by the War Office :—

Lord Methuen reports that yesterday, with the Ninth Brigade, Mounted Corps and Naval Brigade, he moved out with two batteries to encounter the Boers, numbering about 2,000. They had six guns including two maxims. The two forces met at Grasspan. The batteries cleared the heights with shrapnel, the Naval Brigade and the Infantry assaulting.

The fighting was most desperate and lasted from six o'clock to ten in the morning, when the heights were carried.

The Boers retreated along the line where the 9th Lancers were placed to intercept them. The result is at present unknown.

The Naval Brigade showed the greatest gallantry, and suffered heavily. The casualities are unknown. The Boers fought stubbornly and 51 are known to have been killed and 40 wounded. The British force waits a day at Grasspan to rest and replenish the ammunition.

All worked splendidly.

The Naval Marines, the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 1st North Lancashire, specially distinguished themselves in the fighting on Thursday last.

Thirty-one Boers dead are accounted for; 64 waggons were burnt, 50,000 rounds of ammunition and 750 shells were destroyed.

General Albrecht commanded the Boer Artillery, General Deliory being in chief command.

Nov. 26, 9-30 p.m.

Commander Ethelston, Major Plumbe and Captain Senior were killed in the fighting at Grasspan; Captain Prothero was severely wounded; Lieutenant Jones of H. M. S. Doris was also wounded—all of the Naval Brigade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GALLANT RESISTANCE AT KURUMAN.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Reuter wires from Kuruman, under date of the 20th instant, that 500 Boers attacked that place on the 12th instant, and that continuous fighting was kept up for six days and nights. The Boers were eventually repulsed with a loss of 30 killed and 28 wounded. The British loss being one killed and one wounded.

The Boers then disappeared on the 19th, but for what reason is unknown.

RECONNOITRING FROM MOOI RIVER.

A detachment of 200 men made a reconnaissance from Mooi River and reached Estcourt on Saturday.

GENERAL BULLER.

General Buller is at present at Pietermaritzburg.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIANS AT THE CAPE.

Six hundred Australians with 200 horses have arrived at Capetown.

THE *TIMES* URGES MORE TROOPS BE SENT OUT.

The "Times" states that the Boer forces have been clearly underestimated and urges the immediate preparation of a sixth division for embarkation.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT GRASSPAN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The force under Lord Methuen had a severe fight at Grasspan yesterday. Our infantry stormed the Boers' position and the fighting was most desperate.

The losses on both sides were heavy.

Lord Methuen reports that he advanced at daybreak yesterday and encountered 2,500 Boers who had with them six guns and two machine guns.

The fight lasted from six to ten.

After shrapnelling and apparently clearing the Boer position, the Naval Brigade and Infantry assaulted and stormed the heights, the fighting being most desperate.

The Boers retreated on the line where the 9th Lancers were placed to intercept them, but the result of this is not yet known.

The Naval Brigade displayed the greatest gallantry and suffered heavily.

The Marines, the Yorkshires, and North Lancashires especially distinguished themselves.

The force must halt a day at Grasspan to rest the men and replenish the ammunition.

The troops are prepared to overcome any difficulty.

The British loss is not yet stated.

Twenty Boers were buried after the fight and 31 known to be killed and 48 wounded.

81 Boers were killed in Thursday's fight.

LORD METHUEN AND THE POER COMMANDANT.

Lord Methuen, owing to the incidents that occurred at Belmont, has written a courteous letter to the Boer Commander in which he asks him to prevent the Boer wounded from firing on the British who are desirous of assisting them, and to desist from the use of Dum-Dum bullets, and forbear from the abuse of the white flag.

COMMUNICATION WITH KIMBERLEY.

Lord Methuen has established heliographic communication with Kimberley.

COMMUNICATION WITH ESTCOURT. OPENED.

Communication between Estcourt and Durban has been re-established.

GENERAL JOUBERT RETIRING.

General Joubert is retiring from Mooi River in the direction of Ladysmith.

THE CASUALTIES AT GRASSPAN.

The killed at Grasspan include Commander Alfred P. Ethelston, of H. M. S. Powerful.

Major John H. Plumbe, Royal Marines.

Captain Guy Senior, Royal Marine Artillery.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Captain Reginald C. Prothero, of H. M. S. Doris.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Walter T. C. Jones, Royal Marines, on H. M. S. Doris.

THE BAYONET CHARGE AT ESTCOURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The "Indian Daily News," in a Cablegram, dated London, Nov. 26th, states that, in the bayonet assault at Brynbella Hill at Estcourt on Thursday, the West Yorkshires and East Surreys bayonetted eighty of the enemy, the main body of whom fled in all directions.

SERVICE NOTES: MILITARY.

The following transfers of Artillery officers to and from the Bombay Command have been approved by the War Office :—Captain Cartwright from the 26th Eastern Division, Garrison Artillery, Bombay, to the 54th Battery, Field Artillery, Meerut; Captain MacMillan from the 9th Eastern Division, Allahabad, to the 29th Field Battery, Kirkee; Captain Buckle from Gunnery Instructor, Aden, to the 60th Field Battery, Allahabad; Lieutenant Gretton from the 23rd Southern Division, Quetta, to the 46th Field Battery, Dinapore.

TREASURY ITEM.

The value of gold in the Reserve Treasuries on the 22nd instant was Rs. 5,89,60,804 besides Rs. 1,12,50,000 in London, or nearly five millon sterling in all, at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE DEFAMATION CASE AT POONA. O'BRIEN DISCHARGED.

POONA, Nov. 27,

The further hearing of the case against O'Brien was resumed before Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day. Mr. Noble appeared on behalf of O'Brien. The prosecution having closed the case, Mr. Noble addressed the Court. He argued that the prosecution had entirely failed to make out a case, and had failed to prove that the defamatory letter was either written or instigated by accused as was required by section 67 of the Indian Evidence Act. Moreover they had not shown who the persons were who had received the letter. Under the circumstances he contended there was no case against his client, who should be discharged.

The Magistrate then made out the following order :—"No evidence having been produced by the prosecution as required by section 67 of the Indian Evidence Act to show that the letter complained of was written by the accused, we order the case to be dismissed;" and the accused was discharged in accordance with section 253, C. P. C.

Mr. Craig, a little later, asked leave to put in another complaint, but the Magistrate refused to entertain the application, as he had no jurisdiction at Dapuri, and had taken up the case only because it had been sent on to him by the District Magistrate.

PLAGUA IN POONA.

CITY CONTINUING FREE.

Poona is free from plague to-day, the total mortality in the city being 10, in the District 17 cases and 15 deaths, while Saswad had 6 cases and 2 deatbs.

FAMINE IN BARSI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

BARSI TOWN, Nov. 26.

It was resolved at a public meeting to request Government and the Commissioner by wire and the Collector by petition to declare famine, and give work to all labourers, as acute distress prevails; if famine be not declared shortly, insecurity is threatened and private charity cannot cope with the growing distress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Massilia, with mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 a.m., to-day.

JAIN CEREMONY IN PALITANA.

The opening of "the Virbai Jain Pathshala" and Pustakalay called after the name of Bai Virbai, the late widow of Shet Keshavji Nayak, was performed on Thursday at Palitana. A beautiful Shamiana was erected for the purpose near the same building out o Shetruja Gate, which was gaily decorated with various coloured flags, bunting and flowerpots. In the compound the State Band was present, and in the gathering there were among others His Highness Sir Mansingji Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Raja Bahadur Kumar Shri of Trikumgadh, all State Officers, leading merchants of this city, Managers of Karkhana and Dharamsalas, and eminent pilgrims. A Deputation consisting of Rao Saheb Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, J.P., and Zaveri Dayabhai Bhagubhai was sent to receive His Highness the Thakor Saheb to the Durbar Hall. The carriage conveying His Highness arriving at the Shamiana the State Band played some pieces and the police presented arms. His Highness the Thakor Saheb having taken his seat on the golden coach, Sheth Vasanji Trikamji gave presents (Najarana) and read an address regarding his expressing grateful feelings toward His Highness the Thakor Saheb. In the course of this he said: The present building is intended for accommodating a Pathshala or a seminary, where our Jain monks and our co-religionists will study our sacred spiritual scriptures and books on moral themes. And I feel sure that the institution will prosper very much, as both the ceremonies of laying its foundation-stone and opening it are performed at the hands of your Highness, who is a large-hearted and noble protector of our Jain community. I feel altogether diffident to express in words the liberality and benevolence with which you have made me the grant of this land in the very heart of the suburbs. I cannot but admit that you have indicated very clearly, your generosity not only in this incident, but also in a good many other matters. I can say here on behalf of my community at large, that under your rule our grievances have been always readily redressed, and I feel confident that the same kind of favour will be granted in future too.

The Thakor Saheb said in reply: Sheth Vasanji Trikamji and gentlemen,—I have been much pleased to hear the address given to me on this auspicious occasion. To open the Pathshala is a charitable work. This Pathshala having been located in such splendid buildings will commemorate the religious feelings of Bai Virbai, the widow of Sheth Keshavji Nayak. In connection with my sympathy and feelings towards the Jain community referred to in the address, I must tell you that the obligations of the ruler and his subjects are mutual. Whatever benefits the ruler confers on his subjects are nothing in comparison with what is expected from him, and what the ruler expects in return from his subjects, is their loyalty. The greater the care of the ruler for his subjects, the greater is the prosperity of the country. If your fellow-brethren were to appreciate the benefits conferred by me upon the Jain community as you do, the greater would be the stimulus to confer similar benefits on a larger scale. I may tell you about my religious feelings alluded to, that my convictions are that the greatest duty which every man owes to his Creator is that he should have a perfect faith in his religion, and to the extent he falls short in this duty he will be answerable to the Almighty. Whatever help I give in such religious institutions for the public good is nothing more than it is my duty to do. My sincere prayer to the Almighty is that my subjects may ever be happy. Sheth Vasanji, we all hope that the seed sown by your exertions to-day may develope into an institution which may be availed of by the public to the fullest extent. That the Government in appreciation of your services to the public has conferred upon you, a leader of the Jain community, the honourable distinctions of Justice of the Peace and Rao Saheb, fully explains your benevolent and public-spirited disposition. Wishing every success and prosperity to this Virbai Pathshala and Pustakalaya, I declare it open.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 25.

One would think that Nagpur would be monotonous after the Viceroy and his staff had come and gone, but during the week a series of happy events have broken the silence. To begin with: We had the Taylor-Carrington Co. performing in the Assembly Rooms. The opening ceremony of the Nagpur Cotton Ginning and Press Co. and on the 22nd instant, the "Buchanan-Whitton Wedding." A very large and smart congregation over-crowded the Scottish Free Kirk on Wednesday afternoon last, to witness the wedding of Major Andrew Buchanan, of the Indian Medical Service, the Superintendent of Central Jail, Nagpur, with Miss Mary Whitton, the second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whitton, Principal of the Hislop College, Nagpur. A train of friends gathered together not only from Nagpur, but even from Kamptee who drove in the noon-day heat. Miss Whitton is a daughter of a long standing Missionary and whose name is familiar throughout Nagpur and and the Central Provinces, and Doctor Buchanan, the gallant sportsman, has for the last ten years associated himself with all the sports and amusements of Nagpur. He is the Secretary of the Nagpur Gymkana and Captain of the Nagpur Hunt. He is a friend of all, and this fact was brought to us by the compliment paid to the happy pair when they left the church in a carriage drawn by a team of the 58th Field Battery The bride was given by Mr. Nedham, our popular Commissioner, and she was followed by two bridesmaids in white, her sister Miss Whitton and Miss Isabel Luggard, both wearing very pretty chain bracelets, being the gift of the bridegroom, and carrying beautiful bouquets. Mr. Playfair acted as a Bestman and Mr. B the groomsman. The bridal dress was as usual of pure white satin with a very long train from the waist, but the lace that trimmed it in a white flounce was prominent for its beauty; a lovely piece of Brussels point being the gift of Dr. Agne Anderson. A coronet of orange blossom and white veil completed the trossean.

A large number of uniforms attracted the attention of the crowd. The Indian Medical Service turned out to support their amiable brother officer. Colonel Scott Reid headed the service. The regiments and gunners from Kamptee were well represented. Among the ladies were Mrs. Ismay, Mrs Sanders and Mrs. Hummingway.

The reception at Mr. Whiton's bungalow after the wedding presented an animated appearance. The presents were on view and were as numerous as costly. The Nagpur hunt presented to their captain a silver salver. Mr. Nedham made a most appropriate speech proposing the health of Major and Mrs. Buchanan, which was drunk with great acclamation and the bridegroom proceeded to reply. Major and Mrs. Buchanan drove off amidst a shower of rice and congratulations for their honeymoon at Dhamangaon.

At night Mr. and Mrs. Ismay, as host and hostess, having taken the opportunity of Major Buchanan's wedding day to bid Nagpur and the outstations to a ball, the Assembly room were in their galla attire. The outside was illuminated and the inside most tastefully decorated; the rooms looked like a fairy palace. The ball was a grand success.

Nagpur is not entirely free from plague. The Health Officer's reports show on an average 2 and 3 cases daily which, considering the Nagpur sanitation and the atmospheric conditions, is nothing to be dreaded off. There is some specific antidote either in the soil or the atmosphere of Nagpur that prevents the spread of plague.

THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Nov. 26.

Mr. J. Craig Bate De Lisle Adams arrived here and received charge of his office of the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, from Mr. H. Pogson on Wednesday last. Mr. Adams was Superintendent of Police, Thana, some thirteen years ago, during the time of the notorious dacoits Lhomla Gangzla (brother of Pangoo Gengzla, Head Constable of the Thana Police) and other Mawallees, who committed depradation about the Sayadhri ranges in this district.

On Thursday evening an entertainment was given by the leading citizen of Thana at the Police Headquarters in honor of Mr. H. Pogson, on the eve of his departure to the Province of Sind, where he has been transferred as Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad District. Among the gentlemen present were: Messrs. Adams, Greenaway, Willis, Laughton, and Strong and Subadar Major Sirdar Bahadur S. I. Javalekar and Rao Bahadurs D. G. Gupte, A. G. Kotwal and S. D. Ovalekar and Khan Bahadur R. H. Kotwal and Rao Saheb A. R. Pathe, B.A., N. B. Nabar, B.A., and Messrs. K. A. Padhye, B.A., LL.B., L. B. Jogiekar, R. Premji, C. B. Diwecha and Subhan Khan (Subada 4th Rifles) and several others to bid good bye to Mr. Pagson. Some of the acrobatic feats performed by men of Mr. Manchand Singh (Subadar, 2nd Regiment, Grenadiers) on this occasion were skilful and dexterious. Mr. Pogson was much pleased with the arrangements made by Mr. Laxuman Balial Jogiekar Vakil for his reception and thanked the citizens of Thana for their entertainment, and after shaking hands with those present, he left amid loud and hearty cheers.

It is stated that Mr. C. P. Tarapurvala held a meeting of Kunbis and others at Chinchni-Tarapur in Dhanoo Taluka of the Thana District, a few days ago, and and a speech in favour of Professor Haffkine's vaccin serum and explained the usefulness of Haffkine's inoculation to Kunbis and the man assembled. Several Kunbis of Shriguom in Dhanoo have inclined to get themselves inoculated, but Mr. Antaji Sakharam Mogre is against the operations there, as he is not convinced of its efficacy.

The following employees in the Salt Department passed the Departmental Examination held at Thana on the 30th ultimo :—A. B. Padhye, S. G. Pradhan, B. B. Samant, V. V. Vadhaokar, R. K. Kharkar, B. V. Deshmookh, D. B. Nadkarni and M. K. Gupte.

At the instance of Jamedar Gangadhar Laxuman, 1 Govindia, 2 Pandoo and 3 Dharma Kolee, Badmashes of Channi, were tried by Mr. S.D. Ovalekar, Honorary Magistrate, on Friday last, for committing systematic thefts at several places in the town of Thana during the last month, and on conviction No. 1 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Nos. 2 and 3 were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tayabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, left for Alibag on Monday last in order to inspect the subordinate Judge's Courts in Kolaba Zilla. On his return journey via Panvel, Mr. Tyabji will also visit the Sub-Judge's Courts at Kalyan and Bhivandi in this district.

Mr. Srinivas Narayan has been appointed Second Grade Sub-Registrar at Kelvi-Mahim in the Thana District from the 15th instant. Govind Atmaram, Talati of Dhamangaon, in Bhivandi, having been convicted of criminal breach of trust, has, therefore, been declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Five births and twenty-two deaths, including three deaths from plague, were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been three cases and three deaths from plague here since Sunday last. There are three patients in the Plague Hospital and four persons in the Segregation Camp to-day. The thermometer readings ranged from 62 to 88 degrees in the shade at Thana, yesterday.

SURAT NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 26.

Mr. Jamsetji Shapurji Setina, Head clerk to the Collector of Surat, is appointed Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 200 in the Secretariat at Bombay, under the Plague Commissioner, for a period of three months. Mr. Jamsetji handed over charge of his office on Friday to Mr. Erachsha J. Taleyarkhan, B.A., clerk in the office of the Commissioner, N.D.

Mrs Weir, wife of our Collector Mr. J. W. A. Weir, has arranged to give a concert in the Morvi Theatre on Saturday, the 2nd December, in aid of the local Famine Relief Fund. The programme includes, besides the exhibition of Phonograph and Kinematograph a song by Mr. Moscardi, with guitar accompaniment, an English Duet by Messrs. Weir and Thatcher and a dance of the Bheel people. It is expected that the concert will be largely patronised by Surat people.

The plague continues in a sporadic form in the city, though general health is far from satisfactory. The mortality returns for the week ended 24th inst. show 104 deaths, of which 7 only are reported to have occurred from plague.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES' CYCLING CLUB.

The annual sports and carnival of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles' Cycling Club will be held on the Oval on the 11th, 12th, and 13th January. The programme is a lengthy one, and the meeting promises to be highly successful. The fancy dress carnival on the evening of the 13th by the light of electricity will include a fancy dress parade of cyclists, a fancy costume race, and a musical ride. There will also be a musical Indian club display by twenty B. V. R. Cadets, L. Company, and a musical lantern maze by forty cadets of the same company. There are numerous prizes for fancy costumes and decorated bicycles. Entries for the sports should be made to the Hony Secretary, Sergeant-Major J. H. Downing, by January 8th.

AN ARMISTICE NOW ESSENTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to read, in one of your usual keenly-selected extracts certain influential French opinion, that it was time Mr. Kruger got better of his passions and encouraged peace-making with England which is in accord with my own view as communicated to a European gentleman a few days ago.

My humble proposal is that to stop the horrors of War as quickly as possible, England may herself propose an Armistice of say, about a fortnight, though short of War and advances on extreme points everything, on both sides, may go on all the same. The President by this time must have been convinced that both training and numbers on the British side presage its eventual success, for even the overwhelming numbers of the Boers have failed to tell in both directions—Kimberley and Ladysmith,—aye, in the weakest moments of the British possessions.

The present is, therefore, the niche of time when (1), the honor of the Boers may be said to have been satisfied, (2) their illusions vanished; and (3), the sentiment of wisdom and economy of bowing to the inevitable to have a last returned. Looking to the British side, the advantages consist in (1), rescuing their high prestig for humanity at the right moment; (2), avoiding the possibility of encountering nasty intervention of some uneasy Power or Powers, and the hard and anxious obligations of imposing great straits on a vanquished foe; (3) intercepting feelings of rancou and resentment ever hereafter on both sides, as well as allaying continental jealousies, which now are sure to be converted into sympathies on behalf of our Power Paramount.

I am sure our Government themselves proposing an Armistice, at the present moment, will not be misunderstood either by the Transvaals, or our own illustrious generals, who are as much moved by humanity and godliness as by the highest spirit of chivalry which knows no dishonest submission. In the present proposal the stopping of great injuries to mankind is alone aimed at. May that some rer presentative element from India fully cable thi thought to the English public! May that any of the great Povers more this question with due kindliness and delicacy to both Belligerents! Having moved some centres in India to offer prayers for the success of British Arms, I may the more confidently put this view before our Government. And I respectfully hope every influence may now be employed to further the cause of the required peace-restoration. Apologising for the briefness of this letter on an als important subject on which much more has to be said and urged.—Yours, etc.

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

Baroda, 24th November 1899.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—The Municipal Budget estimates for the next official year, 1,900-1901, will shortly be under the consideration of our civic fathers who are, taking into consideration the times through which we are now passing and the present state of Municipal finances, most anxious to retrench the very outgrown expenses of the Urbs Prima in Indis.

The best course for retrenchment will be to leave off that vicious policy of "Penny wise and pound foolish" which is quite manifest from the new Municipal schedule which provides all the loaves and fishes for the officers whilst the subordinate staff, which is the backbone of our Municipal constitution, is actually starved as the very princely promotions of annas eight and rupee one are only reserved for them? Nobody seems to take any interest in the welfare of this hard and overworked class of public servants, and it is now high time that our civic fathers looked into these things as there is much discontent amongst their lower staff. The best course of retrenchment would be to reduce the salaries of all officers by 20 per cent, and by doing away with some of the sinecure Municipal appointments, and by arranging the lowly-paid appointments on grades as obtaining in Government and Railway, and other services, with a view to have a contented lower staff with the assistance of our present energetic and sympathetic Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, who has much experience in the matter.

Hoping that the suggestions will meet with the approval of our civic fathers—Yours, etc.

REFORMER.

Nov. 20.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES' CYCLING CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will find space for the following few lines in your paper.

I understand that some of the officials of the Bombay Cyclists' Union are under the impression that I have obtained prizes from firms for the Bombay Volunteer Rifles' Cycling Club Annual Sports and Carnival which were intended by the donors for the Bombay Cyclists' Union.

When going round with the subscription list I made it as clearly understood as I could that the subscriptions were for the Bombay Volunteer Rifles' Cycling Club; but in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding in the matter, and any injustice being done to the Cyclists' Union, I would be much obliged if any firm who has been so kind as to subscribe to the funds of the club's sports and carnival, and has done so under the impression that the firm was subscribing to the funds of the Bombay Cyclists' Union, would kindly let me know and the amount subscribed or prize given will at once be returned.

J. H. DOWNING,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Volunteer Rifles' Cycling Club.

LYDDITE SHELLS.

The statement that General Joubert has formally protested against the use of lyddite as inhuman is hard to believe, says *The Daily Graphic*, for lyddite as an explosive does not violate any of the principles of the St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868. This Convention was called together to examine into the expediency of forbidding the use of certain projectiles in times of war between civilised nations, and the principle governing it was that the use of weapon which "uselessly aggravate the sufferings of wounded men or render their death inevitable" is contrary to the laws of humanity. Accordingly the contracting parties engaged "mutually to renounce in case of war among themselves the employment by their military or naval troops of any projectile of a weight below 400 grammes (a little less than a pound) which is either explosive or charged with fulminating or inflammable substances." The magazine rifle, the machine gun, high explosives for artillery shells, mines, and similar inventions for carrying on war are not legislated against, but solely the small explosive bullet, on the ground that the object of war is to disable the greatest number possible, but not to render recovery from wounds impossible or to increase their severity. This principle of the St. Petersburg Declaration has been incorporated into later codes, like that worked over by the Brussels Conference in 1874. Therefore, the use of lyddite in artillery shells is perfectly justifiable.

What is Lyddite? The high explosive thus called from the name of the small Kentish town and gunnery centre where the experiments with it were made, is nothing else than picric acid brought into a dense state by fusion. Picric acid is a bright yellow substance freely used in peaceful industries for dyeing purposes. It is obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol or carbolic acid. It burns very violently, and owing to the tremendous blast produced by the explosion, the destructive effect of a bursting shell filled with it is some eleven times greater than that of a shell filled with powder. Common shell of forged steel filled with lyddite are used with 6 and 9·2 inch breechloading guns, and with howitzers; also with 4 to 6 inch quickfiring guns. Now, we have none of the firstmentioned—for land service proper, guns of precision—up at the front; neither have we yet despatched any of our field howitzer batteries. Therefore the lyddite shells of which Joubert complains must have been fired from the 4 to 6-inch quickfiring guns with the Naval Brigade so opportunely brought with them. In fact the fighting round Ladysmith on Monday October 30th, must have witnessed the Boer's first introduction to Lyddite, for the common shell fired by our field batteries—and up till then the enemy had not had to face any other kind of gun—are not charged with it, but with powder.

All lyddite shells are equipped with precussion nose fuzes only; hence their explosion takes place on impact in the following fashion: The precussion fuze ignites a picric powder exploder, which in turn ignites the bursting charge of lyddite, the detonation of fuze and of the two explosives inside the shell being instantaneous. The picric powder exploder, we should add, is inserted in a recess left in the lyddite for that purpose. Lyddite shell is to some extent less barbarous than shrapnel exploded by powder, for, though widespread, its death-dealing effects are due more to air-concussion than to the wounding effects of the flying fragments. In other words, in the case of a lyddite shell bursting in a group of men, the greater number will be killed not by pieces of the shell but by the blow of the suddenly compressed air.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT.—NOVEMBER 26.

10 p.m.	77·7

MONDAY.—NOVEMBER 27.

6 a.m.	73·8
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	84·4
6 p.m.	84·1

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The military correspondent of the *Westminster* in a review of the military situation on November 6, incidentally touches on the problems that are now seeking solution :—

The most striking items of news which have reached us since Saturday are the reported evacuation of Colenso and the withdrawal from Stormberg Junction of the stores which were being concentrated there in readiness for the advance of General Gatacre's Division from East London.

There may be more than one explanation of this withdrawal of stores. The first and most obvious is that the presence of considerable forces of the enemy at Aliwal North and Bethulie, coupled with the impossibility at present of providing an adequate garrison for so important a depot, necessitated the removal of all stores to Queenstown as a mere measure of precaution against Boer raids. The other reason for their removal may be found in the possible intention of General Buller to directly reinforce White from Durban by the landing at that port of Lord Methuen's Division. Supposing that this has been decided on, it is clear that the nearest accumulation of available stores, without which this Division could not be subsisted, was that to be found at Stormberg; and the quickest method of making the necessary provision for an advance would be to rail these stores to East London, where they could be embarked and landed at Durban befors the leading transports of General Hildyard's Brigade were likely to reach that port. While putting this theory forward as a possible explanation of the abandonment of Stormberg Junction, we must not be held to assume that it is at all certain that White is to be relieved from Durban. We have consistently pointed out that he can more effectually be relieved by the passage in force of the Oranze River; and if it is now found necessary to send more troops to Natal, the only explanation must lie in the fact that the state of affairs at Ladysmith and throughout the colony generally is less satisfactory than is indicated by those telegrams which have been allowed to pass the censor.

We decline to accept the theory advanced in some quarters, that the abandonment of Colenso is to be attributed to a decision to hold the line of the Tugela River from the near or southern bank. We do not see how the bold announcement in the telegrams that Colenso, which, to start with, is itself on the south bank of the river, has been abandoned, can be construed into a determination to deny the passage to the enemy from that side. Moreover, such an attitude would lose many of its theoretical advantages from the fact that the Tugela is fordable in many places, and that in consequence it would not be a difficult matter to turn any defensive position on the south bank. We are inclined to attribute the evacuation either to the fact that the Boers were able to bring up artillery which rendered the retention of Fort Wyllie untenable, or to the fact that pressure elsewhere, very possibly at Maritzburg itself, necessitated the concentration at the threatened point of all available troops. As we pointed out a few days ago, it is now time that the Boers, who were some time ago reported to be moving through Zululand, should begin to make their presence felt if Maritzburg were their objective, and the reported presence of the enemy in the neighbourhood of that town would explain the desire to collect all available men for its defence, even at the risk of abandoning important railway points like Colenso. The Fort Wyllie referred to in the telegrams must be either a new work constructed as a *tete du pont* to the Colenso bridges or else one of the little forts, originally intended as a protection against natives, which are dotted about the country, and which have no real military value.

In either case its occupation by the enemy will offer no obstacle to a subsequent advance from the southward by our forces, which will be much more seriously interfered with by the destruction of the bridges.

We have read this morning with awe and admiration a suggestion that the position of the Boers round Ladysmith can best be turned by the advance of a relieving force "from Maritzburg through Zululand upon Vryheid, near the scene of Sir Evelyn Wood's great victory at Kambula, and then to Utrecht threatening the Boer communications at Newcastle."

In other words, this proposition amounts to a little promenade of some 200 miles over a rough country which bad roads and inhabitants of doubtful loyalty, which would necessitate the crossing of at least two rivers liable at this season of the year to sudden and heavy floods. No explanation is vouchsafed as to the manner in which the communications of this force, whose route would lie dangerously near places already in the occupation of the enemy, would be safeguarded.

This scheme reminds us in its simplicity of another for which the brilliant strategical genius of Dr. Jameson was supposed to be responsible.

The sudden activity of the enemy along the line of the Orange River shows that he is at last waking up to the importance of interfering with the means of communication on which the Army Corps will be compelled to rely. The secret of the disposition of the British forces in that part of the colony has been very well kept, and we can only assume that the relative strategic importance of the various junctions and railway points in the neighbourhood of the frontier has been authoritatively decided upon, and that the vital points are guarded in sufficient force to be able to resist any attack which the Boers are likely to bring against them.

The arrival of the New South Wales Lancers will place a small but well-trained mounted force at the disposal of the authorities, and we have no doubt that they will very soon be given opportunities of distinguishing themselves. De Aar and Naauw Poort Junctions are obviously points of the greatest importance to us. From all accounts they are strongly held and are protected by earth-works.

As to the news from Ladysmith we can only say that it sounds satisfactory. The morale of our troops appears to be very good, and will be improved by the successful skirmishes reported to-day.

These little affairs are, of course, quite without effect on the result of the campaign but must worry the enemy a good deal and keep our men in heart. The reported attack on the camp at Besters may, we think, be disregarded. The camp attacked was probably a small laager to the south-west of Ladysmith. We only trust that General White will refrain from sorties on a more ambitious scale. The pause in the Boer attack is probably due to the fact that more heavy guns are on their way from Johannesburg or Pretoria. Joubert can still count on almost a clear fortnight before he need fear any serious attack from outside, and in that time he may develop a strength in artillery for which we are at present unprepared. We still believe, however, that the Boer attack will fail, and that our position at Ladysmith gives no cause for anxiety.

Now that Major Kincaid, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers has been exchanged, we may look for a more detailed account—per pigeon post—of the unfortunate affair at Nicholson's Nek, and for particulars as to the officers of that regiment and the Gloucesters, now supposed to be in the hands of the Boers. There is still wide-spread anxiety as to the present situation of these officers.

People are already beginning to look out for the arrival of the transports with General Hildyard's Brigade on board at Capetown. It is generally assumed that the first ships will arrive to-day or to-morrow, but we are very much afraid that this calculation is to sanguine, and that we can hardly expect to hear anything of the arrival of the troops till Thursday or Friday. Supposing that they are sent on to Durban, this will mean that the first ship will hardly arrive there until Monday next, and several days more must elapse before the troops and stores can be landed and an advance made to Maritzburg. If the troops are disembarked at Capetown the process will take much less time, and the whole division should be concentrated round De Aar Junction before the leading brigade, in the event of a move to Natal having been decided on, would be ready to advance from Maritzburg.

However, it is most probable that no details as to the arrival of the troops will be permitted to pass the censor, and we shall have at first to infer the progress of affairs from what we may be able to pick up by reading between the lines of the published despatches.

These votes and the Ministerial statement, said the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" on Nov. 6, have a practical significance quite apart from the abolition of veiled absolutism. Of the Ausgleich Bills one relating to Excise has not yet been proclaimed in Austria, though it is to come into force on Jan. 1. To-day's Ministerial statement prevents the proclamation of this Bill under the emergency clause. Count Clary, who yesterday had an audience of the Emperor, was therefore speaking with authority, and the Hungarians are fully aware that this time they must increase the quota. The "Pesther Lloyd" foreshadowed the eventual solution of the question by saying yesterday that the two Governments would soon have to take the matter in hand, and themselves propose the future quota. It added that the Hungarian Premier has already made up his mind as to the length to which Hungary could go. Unless present appearances are deceptive, there is a prospect of the ten years' Ausgleich with Hungary being passed by the Austrian Reichsrath in the constitutional way, and a crisis within the Monarchy may be averted for a time, after nearly upsetting the dual system and all that depends on it.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITIONS.

THE ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The heavy rain which has fallen during the last few days has greatly improved the prospects of sport. Hounds should now be able to drive as well as hunt, and in the course of the present week we may expect to hear of good runs, being enjoyed in all parts of the country. With the Quorn holding their time-honoured fixture at Kirby Gate on Monday and Her Majesty's meeting at Salt Hill on Tuesday, the regular season must be considered fairly in progress, and it opens under conditions which are sufficiently favourable. There is certainly no scarcity of foxes, and although mange is present in some districts it has not assumed serious proportions. Masters have been forthcoming to fill all vacancies and the wire nuisance seems to be fairly under control. The struggle to which our gallant soldiers are committed in South Africa will not be without its effect on the hunting field. Many men well known with the first flight will be absent this season. They have exchanged "the image of war" for the stern realities of their profession. Quite a number of masters of hounds and hunting men responded to the invitation of the Remount Department, and many horses have been requisitioned and will be despatched to South Africa with all speed. It is by no means an easy matter to replace good hunters at the beginning of the season, and at the present time the difficulty is increased, as job masters and horse dealers have also been contributing to the needs of the State. It may well be supposed, however, that an inconvenience of the kind will be met in no grudging spirit, but with the best of good-will.

The Quorn Hounds were still engaged in cub-hunting last week, but almost every day they were out they afforded their followers ample opportunities for galloping and jumping. The mantle of Tom Firr seems to have descended on young Keyte, his successor, and he promises to have a brilliant career as huntsman. There was a rare scent in the open last Wednesday, and the run from Burrough Hill Wood was something to remember; pace fast enough to satisfy the most eager, and there were quite a number of empty saddles. The crowning triumph of a kill was, however, wanting. On Friday a heavy gale came up from the south-west, and the prospects of sport were doubtful. Sometimes hounds run fiercely in high winds, and sometimes there is scarcely a vestige of scent. It was the last visit of the Quorn to the Melton side of their country, and they achieved a signal success for the wind-up of the cub-hunting campaign. From Gaddesby Spinney, famed starting-point of many a great run, a gallant fox sped away and, scorning the assistance of the gale, ran in the teeth of it, heading away over the South Croxton brook. With a burning scent, hounds made play at a terrific pace, and long before Tilton village was reached their followers, or most of them, were fairly "tailed off," dotted along the line of advance. Leaving Tilton on the left, the pack drove their fox in the same brilliant style into Large's Spinney, where they marked to ground—unfortunate, perhaps, not to score a kill, yet a good fox lives to run another day. On Monday there was an enormous assemblage at Kirby Gate, and a capital run, which ended in a kill, was enjoyed from Gartree Hill.

After a tolerably successful campaign among the cubs, Lord Southampton, who is now master of the Woodland Pytchley, in place of Mr. Austin Mackenzie, held the first meet of the season on Monday. A large and representative field included the Master and Lady Southampton, Lady Zetland, Captain Davidson, Sir Arthur Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Pickering Phipps, and Captain Pearson. Carlton Hall was the fixture, and after partaking of Lady Norbury's kind hospitality a move was made to Wilbartson New covert, and after some work in covert, hounds forced a fox away in the direction of Ashley. Here he went to ground. In Bram Wood foxes were somewhat overabundant; however, a short spin was furnished by one which went to ground near Stoke Wood. The best sport of the day was obtained from Dingley Wood with rather a twisting fox, but scent had improved and hounds ran nicely. The Glamorgan Hounds, of which The Mackintosh of Mackintosh is the pop

of the close scrummages—a point that would probably have had a great effect on the result had the ground been dry.

The five drawn games in the qualifying competition of the English Cup were replayed during the week, but two of them are still undecided, while a definite issue was only attained in a third game by the aid of extra time. It was no great surprise to find Glossop beaten at Stockport, for in the first match the Lancashire Leaguers were the better lot, and were very confident of the ultimate result. The clubs have met pretty frequently in cup ties, and Wednesday's feat should considerably strengthen Stockport's claim for admission to the Second Division next season. They have certainly earned Glossop's vote. Woolwich Arsenal again failed to dispose of New Brompton, neither team scoring. Coalville won at Hucknall Torkard 4—3. Bishop Auckland passed into the next round by a clear four goals victory over Gateshead N.E.R., and Hunslet and Denaby United each scored once in a game of two hours duration.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the league matches on Saturday was that which took place at Deepdale. The North End have had a very unsuccessful season, but in their fixture with Nottes County, they had quite another tale to report. Four goals to none at the interval placed everybody in gleeful spirits, but after this the comedy almost became a drama, the home team only scrambling through by a goal at the finish. Seven goals scored at one end and none at the other is almost unique, the crowd at the bottom goal getting all the fun. North End put on as many goals as they had done in all their previous nine engagements. In marked contrast with the play in this curious encounter was the battle at Sunderland, where there was a fine muster for the benefit of R. McNeill, the home captain. Everton came with a record that had not been spoiled by defeat for some weeks, their last beating being sustained at home as far back as the 16th September. They once more found the men of Sunderland a shade too strong for them and had to retrace their steps with a verdict of one to nil against them, obtained in the last two minutes.

On Saturday morning Manchester City had the honour of being the highest in the table of the seven Lancashire clubs, with Bury three places below them. The latter journeyed to Nottingham, and brought away a point; the City went to Burnley and were vanquished, the consequence being that Bury are now two notches above the Mancunians.

If the old saying still holds true that the real test of a team's capabilities is what it can do on foreign territory still passes as the standard measure, it must be admitted that the Blackburn Rovers are now very small fry. Our mind carries us back to the days when the Rovers could throw down the gauntlet anywhere with equal chances of success, but now it's a case of points being only discoverable at Ewood Park, and not always there. The reverse they experienced at Stoke was the fifth away from home, the five making up a dismal sort of record. They have thus lost four goals to one, whilst of points there are none.

Sheffield United are still consistent in their form If they cannot win they cannot lose. They appeared at Anfield without the aid of Needham and Bennett, but much as Liverpool exerted themselves to bag both points they had to cry content with one only, this representing a gain to the Sheffielders, who are still well ahead of all opponents. Liverpool are clearly on the mend, or they would not have been able to register a couple of goals against such a sturdy defence as that of Foulke and Co. The last twenty minutes saw both sides severely anxious for a decider, but it was not to be, and a draw was about a fitting sequel to an interesting contest. Somehow or other Aston Villa cannot make much out of Newcastle United. They find the defence of the northerners of such a sturdy character that goals are only secured with difficulty. Saturday's combat at Aston Park was almost a replica of that of last season, the champions registering two goals to one, so that their success was again achieved by means of a single goal, whilst their antagonists improved on their previous record by getting through the defence. The Villa have now as many goals as the leaders, but they have not so good an average, whilst they are three points below them. They know as well as most people that the Sheffielders will take a lot of pulling down. The match at Wolverhampton was fiercely contested, and it was not until late on that the defence of West Bromwich Albion gave way and the Wanderers pulled through with a couple of goals in hand. Like Stoke and Burnley they won by two to none.

First and foremost, of all the results in the Yorkshire Section was the defeat of Bradford by Castleford. This is the first occasion on which Bradford's number has been lowered this season. The result could scarcely be called a surprise, as although Castleford have not been shining effulgently in their last two games there were plenty of prophets ready to name them as likely to provide a check to the unbeaten Park Avenue men. They fulfilled this prophecy, and made no manner of mistake about their method of doing it. There was very little between the teams in the opening half, it is true, but the longer they went the better they played, and the Castleford men full and fairly, earned their laurels before the close. They crossed the Bradford line no fewer than three times, and had them beaten fore and after at the finish. The result coupled with Batley's success, makes the race for top place a particularly close and exciting one.

The Leeds Parish Church team, had a visit from the formidable Batley crowd, and in consequence of recent disasters, faced the music with some new talent. Though the home side were beaten in the very last minute of the game, it was only after an exceptionally severe struggle. Hull were visitors to the Elland-road enclosure at Holbeck's guests, and here again a fine level encounter saw victory eventually go to the home crowd by the margin represented by a successful place kick. The unfortunate Leeds fifteen had to go to Liversedge and fight for the somewhat barren honour of a lift off the lowest rung in the ladder, which position they held bracketed before the game began. At the close it was a case of "as you were," a draw of eight points leaving the custody of the wooden spoon safe in their joint keeping. Bramley's visit to Hull and the Kingston Rovers' ground furnished a little surprise. The Leeds Suburbans were defeated, it is true, but only by five points, and this performance on the Rovers' ground, coupled with the results of recent engagements with Bradford, Hull, and Hunslet, stamps the Barley Mow men as distinctly in a coming-on humour. Wakefield had their anticipated easy journey with the much-deteriorated Rangers of Brighouse and Huddersfield got the best of their game at Valley Parade with Mannigham by a single point.

In the Second Division, Burdsen Port Vale polished off Chester field, chalking up four goals to none. Small Heath did almost as much execution as Burton, three to none being the issue, so that the "Heathens" are still at the top of the tree, their only conquerors up-to-date being No. 2 in the list—Sheffield Wednesday. Like the latter, Leicester Fosse are still strangers to defeat. They paid a visit to Bolton and got off with a point, although they lost a couple of goals for the first time during the season. Newton Heath had the better of their contest with Woolwich Arsenal, and Lincoln just managed to hold their own with the men from New Brighton. Here, as at Loughborough, no goals were procurable, whilst at Gainsborough there was another draw, Luton being their Antagonists. At Middlesbrough, too, it was a case of "evens," Walsall gaining a point.

In the Lancashire Senior Competition matters were inclined to be dull on Saturday, the majority of the clubs steering clear of each other owing to the county function at Halifax. Salford were afforded an opportunity of creeping up the table, and so well did the Borough club shape against the greatly-improved Rochdale Hornets' team that the "reds" achieved a fine victory, despite the enforced absence of some of their leading players. Stockport appear to have struck on a vein of ill-luck, and just at present can do nothing right. What with accessions from the club, suspended players, and injuries, the Edgeley Park contingent are not to be envied. They had not much the worst of the game with Warrington, the latter, by the way, reaching the third position in the Competition table.

What was considered the most important of the day's matches in the Scottish League was that at Tynecastle between the Celtic and Hearts. Both teams were desperately bent on winning, for they were together on the table, and each with an eye on the honours which fall to the runners-up for the championship. The game was just of the nature of those usually played by Celtic and Hearts. The result was a win for the Hearts by 3 to 2. And now the Hearts look like finishing second in the race.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

COLONEL BADEN-POWELL.

COLONEL BADEN-POWELL, the defender of Mafeking, is the Sherlock Holmes of the British Army, for no one has employed the methods of the great detective of fiction to more purpose. When he was in India, Baden-Powell used to make deductions from everyday incidents a regular practice in order that he might complete his training as a successful cavalry scout. In the book, which he found time to complete whilst making his preparations for meeting the Boers at Mafeking, Colonel Baden-Powell introduces delightful pieces of autobiography, which show the advantage to the soldier possessing a working knowledge of Sherlock Holmes tactics as applied to war. The book, which is about to be published by Gale and Polden, Limited, is on the subject of aids to scouting, and shows that to be a successful scout, it is also necessary to be a good detective. In order to recognise every little sign revealing the presence of an enemy and read its meaning.

MEN—OR SHEEP?

As an example, Colonel Baden-Powell tells of how he won a bet when riding with the staff at the Brekshire manœuvres. It was a misty day, and on a neighbouring hill were seen four parties, which, our officer said, were squadrons of cavalry, and another offered to bet were guns. For himself, he saw one individual cross over from one party to the next, which made him willing to bet that they were sheep.

An orderly was sent to see, and sheep they proved to be. Baden-Powell, of course, had trained himself to identify distant objects, as well as in the art of deduction.

BADEN-POWELL AS BLACK TRACKER.

Here is a more complete example of the Sherlock Holmes method which Col. Baden-Powell employes in scounting. Riding one day across an open grass plain in Matabeleland, he suddenly noticed that the grass had been recently trodden down. Following up the track, he soon found that it was the "spoor" of several women and boys, going in the direction of the enemy. A tell-tale leaf, which he saw lying a few yards off the track whereas there were no trees for miles—convinced him that the party had come from a village some fifteen miles distant, where trees with leaves of this kind grew. The leaf was damp and smelt of native beer. He guessed, therefore, that women and boys, according to their custom, had been carrying pots of native beer on their heads, and that the mouths of the pots had been stopped with bunches of leaves. That it was lying ten yards off the track showed to the military Sherlock Holmes that a wind had been blowing at the time it fell. It was then nearly seven in the morning, and there was no wind, but there had been a breeze about two hours before.

Baden-Powell read from these signs that during the night a party of women had brought beer from the village, fifteen miles distant and had taken it to the enemy on the hills, arriving there about six o'clock. He further guessed that the men would probably start to drink the beer at once and that by the time he could reach them they would be getting sleepy from it, and therefore give him a favourable chance of reconnoitring their position. He accordingly followed the women's tracks, found the enemy as he supposed, made his observations, and got away with valuable information without any difficulty.

A HINT FOR WOULD-BE SCOUTS.

I must finish these stories of Baden-Powell with just one extract from his book that is not a Sherlock Holmes matter. A man who has lived fairly, without being hard with exercise, in peace time, and has never learnt to light fires and to cook food for himself goes to pieces very quickly when he tries roughing it on service. I have seen such a man look almost horrified with a "what-am-I-to-do-with-this-lot?" look on his face when given a live sheep and a helmetful of flour as his ration for the next four days. A scout getting the same would have thought himself in clover indeed. Of such are good scouts made.—*Map.*

THE WORLD'S STEAM AND SAILING TONNAGE.

THE universal increase in the carrying capacity of the world's merchant navies—which was the subject of an article in "Fairplay" on the 28th October, 1897—after having experienced a check in its progress in 1898, has, according to the statistics just made public by the Bureau Veritas, again resumed its onward course. The figures given in the latest edition of the Veritas show, indeed, that the aggregate increase in the net register tonnage of steamers and sailers combined, all the world over, amounts to 132,000 tons, or a trifle more than ½ per cent.; in the net tonnage of the steamers alone there is an increase of 478,000 tons, but the sailing tonnage has fallen off by 340,000 tons, thus reducing the balance of increase to 132,000 tons. In the ten years since the autumn of 1889 the sailing tonnage has become less by 2,734,000 tons, or 25 per cent., while the net register tonnage of the steamers has, in the same interval, increased by 4,417,000 tons, or 57 per cent., and when we consider that steam tonnage is capable of performing three or four times the amount of work effected by an equal quantity, ton for ton, of sailing tonnage, the vast increase in the carrying capacity of the mercantile fleets of the present day becomes apparent. The following figures, compiled from the statistics published by the Bureau Veritas, show the progress of this movement since 1889:—

Autumn of	Steamers, Net reg. tons.	Sailers, Reg. tons.	Total Reg. tons.
1889.....	7748000	11081600	18829600
1890.....	8230000	10530.0	18-23000
1891.....	8672000	10217000	19089-00
1892.....	9226000	10093000	19319000
1893.....	9674000	9839000	19513000
1894.....	9934000	9547000	19541000
1895.....	10460000	9324000	19784000
1896.....	10761000	9136000	19897000
1897.....	11427000	8891000	20321000
1898.....	11687000	8803000	20490000
1899.....	12165000	8347000	20512000

The increase in steam tonnage placed to the credit of Great Britain in these returns seems to be very small, amounting to only 100,000 tons gross and 20,000 tons net; nevertheless we still stand at the top of the list, a long way ahead of all the rest, almost 58 per cent of the whole steam tonnage being under the British flag. The decrease in the British sailing tonnage is again marked, the falling off when compared with the 1898 returns amounting to 248,000 tons, nevertheless our sailing tonnage is greater than that of any other nation—a full third of the whole belonging to British owners. Germany stands second in importance as regards steamers—a position which she has held since 1889—the increase in the German steam tonnage, compared with 1898, being 248,000 tons gross and 149,000 tons net, much greater, therefore, than the British increase. With her 1,166,000 tons net, Germany now owns 10½ per cent of the world's steam tonnage. The German sailing fleets have also grown by 13,000 tons, and Germany still holds the fourth place as regards sailers with her 548,000 tons. The third place as regards steamers is filled by the United States, an increase of 126,000 tons net being recorded this year, the total amount of steam tonnage under the American flag being 672,000 tons net; the United States sailing fleets, too, still maintain their prominent position, the Stars and Stripes now covering 1,291,000 tons, which is a greater quantity by 6,000 tons than existed in 1898. The state of affairs in the French mercantile marine is nothing less than remarkable; notwithstanding all the building and navigation bounties and heavy mail subsidies, it makes no progress. The French steam fleets, from 490,000 tons net in 1884 to 516,000 tons net in 1899, remain practically at the same level as fifteen years ago, although the "gross" tonnage has increased somewhat. The French shipping bounties have, however, led to the building of a relatively large number of sailing-vessels; the sailing tonnage now amounts to 309,000 tons, or 30,000 tons more than in 1898. The sailing tonnage of Norway has been dwindling since 1890; in that year it was 1,905,000 tons—the highest point it ever reached—but since then it has decreased rapidly; in 1898 it was reduced to 1,144,000 tons, and this year it amounts to only 956,000 tons. But the Norwegians have an almost sufficient compensation for this in the growth of their steam merchant navy; in 1890 the steam tonnage only amounted to 176,000 tons net, while this year it has risen to 417,000 tons net. As regards the other principal maritime nations it will perhaps be sufficient to quote the amount of tonnage placed to their credit, viz.:—

	Steamers (net) Tons	Sailers Tons
Spain.....	330000	151000
Japan.....	2-2000	40200
Italy.....	275000	493000
Russia.....	2-10.0	473000
Holland.....	251000	118000
Denmark.....	2 8000	138000
Sweden.....	241000	97.000

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Colombo, the changes in pressure have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast are markedly cyclonic, while north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Surat and the lowest 47° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Trichinopoly, Nagapatam and Madras.

Rain amounting to 0·07 cents has fallen at Negapatam.

The cyclonic circulation of winds in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast accompanied with a brisk fall of pressure in Ceylon suggests the probable existence or formation of a disturbance to the eastwards of Colombo in the Bay, where the weather is probably squally and unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA. Nov, 27.

Sunday's Observations:—Pressure has been steady or has risen slightly over the whole country. Pressure is in moderate to considerable excess over the south of Peninsula and Bay, the excess being largest across south of Bay. Weather is disturbed over Persia where pressure has fallen briskly to very rapidly, and light to moderate rain has been received in India and Burma. Practically no rain has fallen, but Colombo and Trincomalee have each received over one inch. Mean temperatures are in defect in Burma, normal in Assam, Bengal and Madras Coast, and in excess elsewhere. Excess is largest in N.-W India and Central Districts.

Monday's Observations.—Pressure has been steady or has fallen over the whole country. The fallhas been brisk in Baluchistan, where temperature has risen rapidly and skies have commenced to cloud over. Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Bengal and over the Bay. Winds are increasing at Diamond Island and Colombo and shifting to north-westerly directions on south Madras Coast, very light showers have fallen at Trincomalee and Negapatam. Unsettled weather noticed yesterday in Persia and has apparently commenced affecting Baluchistan. Conditions are probably slightly disturbed over south of Bay. Mean temperatures continue inde fect in Burma and are normal is Assam, Bengal and Madras. Temperature risen rapidly in Upper Sind and is large excess in Baluchistan, Sind, Punjab the Central Provinces and Berar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Weather occasionally cloudy, nights and mornings cool; days warm. No rain or dew. No material change in agricultural outlook. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. In Nimar cutting of juar for fodder completed, but continues in Betul, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad and the Nagpur country, where cotton-picking is also in progress. The pressing of sugarcane continues in Sambalpur and Bhandara, but in the latter district the *gur* is of an inferior quality. The reaping of common rice continues in the Chhattisgarh and Waingunga districts—the yield is moderate in Sambalpur, elsewhere only nominal. In Saugor the winter crops are flourishing and in Jabbulpore and Seoni they are still fairly promising; elsewhere withering is going on and the young plants are stunted in places on account of the abnormal drought. Wheat and linseed are doing badly particularly on high lands, but gram is doing better. Germination has been defective in Chanda. Rain is everywhere a necessity, and without it late sowings of rabi will soon be impossible. The numbers on relief during the week were as follows:—Relief workers—men 74,257, women 31,794 and children 43,906; unclassed—199,410, total—349,367, including 27,785 on gra-s-cutting works, 129,867 on village works, and 12,796 on weaver relief. Gratuitous relief, dependants—men 191, women 9 and children 29,153; unclassed—5,810; total—35,163. Poor-houses—men 24 women 9 and children 7; total—40; otherwise relieved—men 12,092, women 20,294 and children 105,705; unclassed—31,943, total—220,034. Total on gratuitous relief—261,237. Total on all forms of relief—310,604. Scarcity of fodder and water is intensifying in the Sapura districts and the Nagpur country. Cattle disease exists in sporadic form in six districts. Prices have been stationary in Narsinghpur, Betul and Nimar, and have risen in Seoni. The price of gram has fallen in four districts, and rice in seven districts, due to imports. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 15, rice 13 and juar 12 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 7, gram 8 1-2, rice 7 1-2 and juar 8 1-4 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 seers (rice) in Chanda, but juar is selling in that district at 10 1-2 seers.

THE BIG PRIZE TURKEY.

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU, BOB," said Scrooge, with an earnestness that could not be mistaken, as he clapped him on the back. "A merrier Christmas, my good fellow, than I have given you for many a year. I'll raise your salary, and will discuss your affairs this afternoon over a bowl of smoking bishop. Make up the fires and buy another coal scuttle, Bob Cratchit,"

And as to the big prize turkey which the regenerated Scrooge sent to Camden Town, do we not all know what sort of bird it was? That turkey never could have stood upon its legs, Mr. Dickens says. They must have snapped short off like sticks of sealing wax. How they managed to cook and eat that phenomenon the author doesn't say, as it was twice the size of Tiny Tim. Yet they did it some how and it was a mercy if the family (previously half starved) didn't all fall ill of the unwonted gorging of that wonderful Christmas day.

Even assuming (as we easily may) that the transmutation of an old skinflint like Scrooge into a high priest of charity was quite beyond the common run of modern miracles, and that dinners from such sources are as rare as they are welcome, it still remains true that human nature is apt to be at its best at Christmas, especially in England, where, of all countries in Christendom, most is made of that gentle and kindly holiday.

Yet, sad to tell, the very jollity and generosity of Christmas leads to regretable excesses. People eat and drink too much, and suffer accordingly. The roast and the boiled, the mince pies, the plum puddings, the tremendous flushings of wine, beer, and other beverages, these things overload the stomach and give the digestion more work than it can do, and punishment follows. For Nature has no favourites; she treats those who violate her laws on the 25th December exactly as though they had committed the offence on the first Monday in August.

And as to the chronic dyspeptics, of whom there are enough in this old island to cram all the parks in London, *they* catch it fearfully about Christmas-time. For, in spite of all warnings, they *will* go in for heavy meals and take the chances. Often the penalty is an acute attack which may threaten life, and nearly always weeks of pain and digestive disorders, whereof there are as many kinds as the body has organs and functions.

To them Christmas may be "merry" for an hour or two; then their merriment turns into misery, as October fogs and rains succeed a hot summer.

Now the writer is far from advising a free indulgence in the gustatory and bibulous festivities of the country's most popular holiday, but there is no use protesting against the fixed resolution of the people to enjoy themselves on that occasion. The customs and traditions of centuries are behind it, and you might as well whistle in the teeth of a north-east gale.

As a prophylactic and a cure for the evils alluded to, I can only recommend the universal use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, known to all as the best stimulant and digestant in the world.

In a letter dated January 10, 1899, a gentleman of Birmingham, who loves the pleasures of the table, and has money enough to buy whatever he wants, writes thus:—"It is only fair that I should thank you, as I do with all my heart, for the good done me by Mother Seigel's Syrup. For years I have been vexed with indigestion, and always had a tormenting spell of it after any public banquet or uncommon intake of rich food. Still, I was seldom able to resist temptation, although I understood perfectly well what yielding to it was sure to cost me. I have sought a preventive or a cure in vain at the hands of the best physicians, all of whom assured me that there was but one way, namely, to live on a low diet, and let luxuries alone.

"But this did not suit me, and I broke through the regulations frequently, with the inevitable results. However, when I began to use Mother Seigel's Syrup I had (almost) a license to do as I pleased. After an inviting but most risky dinner last Christmas I took a double dose of 'Mother Seigel,' and scarcely suffered at all. I told my experience, and a dozen friends adopted this amazing remedy right off. I am convinced that, with a little caution, and a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup now and then, one may bid defiance to dyspepsia" and the abominable ailments it sets up. Thanking you a thousand times, I am, yours truly, John Macfarlane."

With these facts we wish a merry (and a *healthy*) Christmas to the British people.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

IT must surely be a long time since only sixty players took out cards in connection with even a monthly medal competition at Hoylake. The number of golfers is invariably in the vicinity of the century, and frequently exceeds that number. But if the field was small the scoring was correspondingly high, and the two competitors, Messrs. G. R. Cox and Geo. Banks, who divided the first sweepstakes and tied for the optional, must have enjoyed a pleasant surprise at the conclusion of the day's proceedings in finding themselves at the head of the list, especially as a score of 84 is, under ordinary conditions barely sufficient to win. The high standard of scoring maybe partly attributed to the unpleasant weather which had to be encountered particularly in the afternoon; but there are more unfavorable quarters from which the wind can blow at Hoylake than the south-east, which "airt" is generally considered the most favourable direction for the course. Although the breeze was on Saturday a little too strong to be pleasant, it would hardly account for ascore of 84 topping the returns. With what are termed the club cracks away from the scene of action, Mr. William Dod had the honour of returning the scratch score with a figure of 86, followed by Mr. G. R. Cox, who again emphasied his return to form, with 88, and Messrs. C. F. Hatton and A. H. Crosfield 89.

The St. Andrew's meeting of the West Lancashire Club was well patronised by the members on Saturday, over 100 players taking out cards. Considering the weather, the scoring on the whole was low. Mr. T. R. Job, who has not often been seen in front during past years, securing a very popular win with 102 less 24—78, followed by Messrs. Geo. Stone, 97, less 16—81; R. Goold, 85; less 2—83; and H. H. Hilton, 78, plus 6—84. The scartch trophy, the "Fowler" Tankard, which supersedes the St. Andrews Cross (which is to be played off by the eight leading players in Saturday's results), fell to Mr. H. H. Hilton with a good return of (78 38 out. 40 in.) followed by Messrs. G. F. Smith 84, and R. Goold 85. It would be interesting, by the way, to know on how many occasions Mr. Smith has taken second place to Mr. Hilton at Hall Road, Formby, and St. Annes. Had the ex-champion only been away, Mr. Smith would have by now a very fine selection of scratch medals.

A most popular win in connection with the meeting was that of the honorary secretary, Mr. D. H. Greenwood. He has been playing golf at Hall Road for many years past, and on the whole has been a most consistent performer; but when he has finished in the front lot it has always happened to be in connection with some fortuitous that had to be replayed on some future occasion. On that occasion Mr. Greenwood has unfortunately failed, with the result that previous to Saturday he had never actually secured a prize in connection with the West Lancashire Club, or I believe with any other club of which he is a member. On several occasions in the past he has failed when victory was well within his grasp, and on Saturday last it appeared very probable that a similar fate would befall him, as he required seven to each of the last two holes. But, for once in a way, fortune was on his side, and his net score of 85 suffiied to secure the final of the summer monthly series. For the St. Andrew's Cross, originally the gift of Sir Wm. B. Forwood, Messrs. T. R. Job, Geo. Stone, R. Goold, H. H. Hilton, D. H. Greenwood, C. M. Halsall, R. L. Tootel and R. Hall will have to play off under special handicap by match play.

How short a time it seems since the West Lancashire Club extended their links to the ground on the other side of the railway. That the said extension was a success everyone admits, and, having experienced success in this direction, the executive of the club have decided to extend operations on the ground towards Hightown, which comprises some of the finest golfing ground in the area embraced by the lease of the ground. In view of this proposed extension, the ground has gradually been cleared during the present year, and, although somewhat rough at present, has every indication of being even an improvement on the present holes on the west side of the railway. Although nothing has been definitely settled as to the constitution of the course when this ground comes into play, I hear it may be somewhat as follows:—The first eleven holes to be played somewhat as they are at present. From this point a northerly direction is taken towards Hightown, the first hole being a short one over the big sand hill at the back of the present eleventh green, and which will probably be about 100 yards in length, a minor "Maiden" of Sandwich. For the thirteenth the line of play will still be northwards to a hole about 340 yards long, whilst to the fourteenth the footsteps of the player are retraced to a hole of a somewhat similar distance. From this point it is proposed to play direct to the present thirteenth green, the tee-shot landing somewhat in the vicinity of the present teeing ground to the same hole, thus leaving only three holes to be played on the old ground. These it is proposed to play as follows:—The sixteenth as the present fourteenth is played; the seventeenth straight to the Lagoon green omitting the present cup and short hole; and the eighteenth as at present. Naturally this is only a rough sketch in prospective, and it is not improbable that there may be one or two minor alterations made before the new ground is ready for play. One of the suggestions I cannot agree with is the proposed method of playing the fifteenth, or old thirteenth hole, which is very narrow as it is, and will certainly appear considerably narrower with an additional stroke tacked on to the length. In addition to this, the ground where the tee shot is expected to land is very broken, and will require a great deal of making before it is in anything like condition for play, particularly as it is very sandy. But however the course is laid out when the proposed extension comes in to play, it will certainly be on the long side, probably the most difficult in the district, and a decided improvement on the present home coming, which is short and tricky.

The most recent addition to the golfing strength of the district, the Ormskirk Club to wit, is flourishing like the proverbial green bay tree. The residents in the district have supported the new venture with enthusiasm, whilst the ground has come to hand in a manner almost unprecedented in connection with a links. Really it is wonderful how excellent are the lies obtained considering the extremely short period of time which the executive have had to work upon it. Certainly they had the advantage of natural qualifications, the grass being of the very finest quality, with the absence of excessive moisture, which is such a drawback to the majority of inland greens; but they have done their work well, as it is not often that a golf course is in good working order within three or four months of the time the club was inaugurated. The only drawback to the course was the presence of hedges, which had to be crossed at several portions of the courses, and which are never satisfactory hazard, and several large sheets of water which, although good hazards from a golfing point of view, are unsatisfactory in the sense that balls driven in cannot be recovered. The committee have decided, however, to drain the chief offender—that which has to be crossed going to the eighth green, whilst the hedges are to be removed and railaced by sand bunkers. The committee are an enterprising body and deserve success. It may be mentioned that the club are in want of a greenkeeper and stewardess, the former to be able to repair clubs and coach the members, and the latter to have the necessary qualifications for looking after the internal arrangements of the Club House.

On his day, there is no more brilliant golfer than Jimmy Braid, and in order to prove that his form with Vardon at Neasden was all wrong, he proceeded quickly to encompass the Romford links in the abnormally low figure of 67—an extraordinary performance when we compare it with the 84 and 80 of the winner of the recent amateur tournament, Mr. S. Mure Ferguson. Like the majority of very long drivers, Braid is very uncertain when in the vicinity of the hole. His famous cousin, Douglas Rolland, suffered from a similar weakness, whilst Mr. Ted Blackwell, the longest driver of all, certainly cannot claim exemption from the same failing, or else his opponents would certainly have very little chance with him. It is this compensating balance, however, which enables the comparatively weak players to hold their own with the far driving brigade like Mr. Blackwell, Rolland, and Braid. Vardon, in a sense, owes his success to the happy combination of the two methods. He may not be so long a driver as Rolland or Braid at their best, and certainly not nearly so long as Mr. Blackwell; but he will not be found much in the rear, and he combines with this length and accuracy in the long game the even more important essential of absolute accuracy on or near the greens. There are probably players who can approach more accurately than Vardon—Taylor may be taken as an instance—whilst there are undoubtedly more brilliant putters (Willie Park to wit); but when opposed to Taylor and Park the champion invariably has the advantage in the strength and accuracy of his long game, thus compensating for his probable inferiority in the short golf. Against the Black week, Rolland, and Braid brigade he holds an undoubted advantage when near the hole, and it is this all round accuracy of his golf which has placed him on the pinnacle of fame whereon he now stands. It may be, as some assert, that Braid on his very best play is more than a match for the champion, but Braid's best form—such as he must have exhibited in his score of 67 at Romford—is unfortunately of somewhat rare occurrence. At all events during the past year or two it has invariably been produced at the wrong time. That one of these bright intervals will occur at the champion ships at St. Andrews next year I am sure is the wish of all golfers, as there is no more popular professional than the runner up of 1897.

At the special general meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club, at St. Andrews, on Friday last, it was decided to appoint a secretary at a remuneration of £350 per annum, and that the selection for the appointment be left in the hands of the committee of management by which it would appear that the amendment to leave the definite selection over for the consideration of the members at the general meeting in May next was not carried.

On Saturday next the Formby Club hold their annual St. Andrews meeting, and, as the club are now in possession of their temporary residence, Cairnie House, there should be a good turn out of members.

H. H. HILTON,
Liverpool, Nov. 10.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE AND COMPANY'S cotton circular dated 10th November, says:—The market has been altogether off-colour. Things have come to a complete deadlock owing to extreme stringency of money, high rates, dearness of rice, harvesting operations and the disturbed condition of country markets. Importers have all along maintained a very firm attitude owing to the news by wire that many of the mills in Bombay have gone in for short-time work. Values ruling here are much behind the replacing cost. Dealers have been working off their holdings at a sacrifice of dols. 2 to dols. 3 amongst themselves. Clearances are much behind the average. The off-take of the fortnight hardly comprises 1,000 bales, as follows:—

375 bales of No. 20 sold at $ 88·0 to $ 94·00 & $ 102				
50	"	" 16	"	83·00 " 90·00
125	"	" 12	"	78·00 " 83·00
450	"	" 10	"	75·00 " 88·00 " 91

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 7,500 bales, and shipments Coastwise and Northwards of about 1,000 bales at 53,000. Exchange on India is to-day 144 wire and 144 1-2 post.

Japanese Spinnings have suffered a decline of dol. 1 to dols. 2 owing to the weaker tenor of advices from Japan. No sales have transpired during the fortnight.

Advices from Shanghai are of a very unsatisfactory nature. Extreme dullness has prevailed in the market owing to tightness of money and continued drought in the North. Consequently business has been very poor and sales to the extent of only 700 bales have been booked, as follows:—

50 bales of No. 2-20 at Tls. 82 1-2			
650	"	" 10	" 58 to 63

Stocks have been largely replenished by unusually heavy arrivals. Unsold stocks are estimated at about 63,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 6th inst., has been quoted at Rs. 199½ T.T. Rs. and 200 on Demand.

Business in Japanese as well as local mills has been nil. Millers there are very firm and do not care to operate at reduced rates. Cotton is rather quiet.

Japanese No. 20	at Tls.	73.00 to 74.50	
" " 16	"	72.00 " 73.00	
Local No 12 sold at Tls.		69.50 " 74.00	
" " 14	"	73.50 " 76.00	
" " 16	"	21.50 " 77.50	

Advices from Japan report a very dull market. Business has been almost next to nil. No enquiries were made from the China markets, No. 20 is quoted yen 89 to 90.

PLAGUE COFFINS IN CHINA.

THOUGH the Tsungli Yamen is said to have prohibited the export of coffins from Newchwang, its order seem to be strangely inefficient, as the work of landing coffins on this side is going on without the least attempt at secrecy. The junkmen evidently see no reason to be afraid; one junk about ten days since, landed nineteen coffins at this place, and only two days ago a foreigner counted twenty-one coffins lying on the beach ready for transportation inland. Being seldom at the harbour, we do not know how many more may have been brought over. Junks are reported to be landing coffins at other points between this and Chefoo, and coffins being seen carred inland from these places afford strong presumption that the report is true. If burial took place immediately on landing, or if the coffin was kept somewhere else than on the premises where the family reside, the danger of infection would be much diminished. Neither of the above though are the conditions which usually prevail in case of the death of older member of the family, so unless a kind Providence intervenes, we may expect to see the plague any time next summer in Shautung.—"C. Mail."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Restrictions:—
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Post Master General London announces that British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign governments or private persons to or from Zanzibar Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa Mozambique Delagoa Bay Rhesia British Central Africa.
Orange Free State Transvaal Cape Colony and Natal Telegrams in plain language are subject to cansorshi and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.
Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Colombia.
Telegrams for Bogota Cucuta, Cartagena, Barianquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted those for other offices can only be accepted at senders risk.
Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.
State of communication:—
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during period of October to March, owing to daily storms experienced.
Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamer without alteration of charges.
Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication with mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.
Communication with all offices beyond the Orange River interrupted. This cair off telegraph communication with British Bechmanaland Southern Rhodesia Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.
There is no land line Communication from Mozambique Beira.
There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.
Press telegrams can now be exchanged with South Africa via Aden only at Rs 1-3 per word.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

No one can accuse the War Office of illiberality in its treatment of the wives and families of the Reservists who have been recalled to the colours, but the Department is somewhat inconsistent in its methods. For whilst the men of the Reserve are being dealt with exceptionally, the soldiers serving on their Army engagement are at present allowed strictly regulation fare and no more. The wives of married soldiers, that is to say of soldiers who are married with leave, are granted a separation allowance of fourpence a day if they occupy quarters, or eightpence a day if they have to lodge themselves. The majority are on the latter scale. Beyond this the soldier is required when he goes abroad to make an allotment of his pay towards his family's support, which allotment must not be less than sixpence a day, but it may be as much more as he desires to contribute. A wife not on the strength draws no separation allowance. She is entirely dependent on the allotment made by the soldier from his pay. The Reservist recalled to the colours, if married, is dealt with as a man married with leave. He may have been married without leave, whilst serving, or he may have married since his transfer to the Reserve. In either case his wife is eligible for separation allowance, whereas the wife of the comrade with whom he was in an identical position perhaps a month ago, being married without leave, is denied the eightpence a day. So the Reservist is distinctly the favoured man. But this is not all. If he is in Government employment—whether a postman, a policeman, a workman in the Ordnance Factory or if holding any other position paid from public funds—his wife is to receive half his pay during his absence and his billet is to be kept open for him. The Government, it must be said, did not take the initiative in this arrangement. The private employers of Reservists were the first to move, and the Government in common decency were bound to follow suit. But at the same time, to be just, as much should be done for soldiers serving on their Army engagement as for those recalled from the Reserve.

No doubt the matter is under consideration, and if the House of Commons were sitting, the question would have been raised before this. But Lord Lansdowne is not likely to withhold from soldiers who are serving in the field whatever is fairly due to them, and something more than the Regulation dole is due to the non-Reservists. Certainly all married men, whether on the strength or off it, should be dealt with in regard to separation allowance on the same lines. It is impossible that a woman, perhaps with children can live upon the regulated allotment of sixpence a day, and an extra eightpence is about the least that the Government can offer her. It is a pity that standing regulations, which are supposed to provide for a state of war, should be found unworkable when a state of war exists. But it is better to adapt the rules of the Service to the situation than to attempt to bring the situation into line with the rules of the Service. The Government is certainly proceeding on broad and liberal lines, but it is not quit enough to be only broad and liberal. It is necessary at the same time to be equitable, and the War Office cannot reasonably withhold from the soldier serving on his Army engagement corresponding privileges to those which have been secured to the families of the men recalled to the colours from the Reserve. Indeed the former class have the first claim to be considered.

The admiralty, it is understood, have approved in the main the recommendations of the committee of which Rear-Admiral A. W. Moore, C.B., was president, which recently reported upon the improvements needed in the entry and training of naval medical officers. The alterations suggested by the committee necessarily involve an addition to the vote for medical services, so that the formal sanction of the Treasury will also be required. In all probability Mr. Goschen's next estimates will be found to make provision for the reforms in question, some of which promise to add materially to the efficiency of the department. It was proposed, for example, that an additional fleet surgeon should be specially born at Haslar for the instruction of junior surgeons in the treatment of tropical diseases, that an examination in this subject should be passed by all surgeons, and that facilities should be granted to an increased number of medical officers for study at some of the London hospitals with the view of enabling the department to keep abreast of the rapid progress of medical science. Another point of great interest to naval medical men was the suggestion of the committee that surgical instruments should be provided for every ship at the public expense. In point of fact this recommendation was not quite wihin the scope of the committee's inquiries, but Admiral Moore very properly took advantage of the inquiry to urge a concession which would be greatly valued by the medical officers of the Navy.

The new orders and instructions just issued relative to the defences of Gibraltar are, without doubt, of the most stringent character. This position and place has naturally always been well looked after and guarded to such an extent as to be thoroughly prepared for all and any emergencies. But the latest orders are that no one will be allowed to enter the gates without a pass, and those Englishmen who previously had this privilege have had it temporarily suspended. Spanish workpeople must quit at sunset, when the gates will be closed, and not opened again till reveille. No one is to be allowed to visit the batteries of heavy guns. For several months past new and more powerful batteries have been constructed. It is also stated that the forces now at Gibraltar are to be increased.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been making their annual visitation of the naval yard at Chatham and Sheerness and they were present on the occasion when the Venerable was successfully launched by Mrs. Chamberlain. The event was a memorable one, because we believe that this is the first time that a lady of American birth has performed the ceremony of baptising a British man-of-war, wishing godspeed to all who may be called upon to do their duty in her. The Venerable is the third vessel of the Bulwark class to take the water, the name ship of the type having been recently launched at Devonport, and the London, a sister ship, at Portsmouth. It must be a satisfaction to their Lordships to have thus seen the third of these splendid vessels put afloat, marking as it does another stage in the satisfactory progress of the shipbuilding programme There is some doubt as to when the two battleships which are to succeed the Bulwark and Venerable on the stocks will be begun, owing, it is stated, to delays in the provision of the material. It was hoped that there would no longer be delays of this nature, but the great boom in mercantile shipbuilding appears to have been responsible for the retardation which we note. In other respects the members of the Board will find much subject for congratulation. Both in regard to ships completing and to those under repair there is a material anvancement, while the appearance of the fine body of men presented for their inspection leaves nothing to desire.

The reserve men, it is satisfactory to know, are absolutely broken-hearted if rejected for some disability. Indeed the goodwill shown by the Reserve men is most gratifying. The military arrangements for mobilisation have been highly creditable to all those who drew them up and carried them out. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the War Office had plenty of time for preparation before the orders to mobilise were issued. One circumstance, we think needs improvement. Why should not brigades at least go out as they stand, and with their own staff! It is admittedly most important that the brigadier and his staff should be accustomed to work together, and should know and be known by officers and men. There is no reason why between Aldershot, the Curragh, Colchester, and Shorncliffe at least one cavalry brigade and the five line brigades should not have sailed with the brigadier and staff with whom they were previous to mobilisation serving. Much experience will have been gained by this war, and no doubt the point to which we have drawn attention will receive due consideration when in the fulness of time Salisbury Plain becomes a mobilisation station.

With the long range, flat trajectory, and great precision of modern rifles, soldiers should be so dressed as not to afford conspicuous marks for the enemy. At the same time it is highly desirable that it should be easy for a general or staff officer, when close by, to be able to tell at a glance and without losing time in inquiring what regiments he has before him. In the existing mania for exaggerated simplicity, and machine-like uniformity, we fear that this practical matter has been lost sight of. Let high officials look to it, for it is not a question of sentiment, but utility.

SHOCKING MINE ACCIDENT AT SYDNEY.

At Bendigo on Nov. 7, a shocking accident occurred at the Fortuna Hustler's mine, by which Chas. Price lost his life, his mate, Eli Phillips, escaping with the loss of one eye and serious abrasions to one foot. The accident occurred in the centre country winze, which is sunk about 180 feet above the 1405 feet level. The two men were clearing away the debris from eight holes, which were blasted by the previous shift in the Western back end of the stopes. These charges were fired by means of an electric battery, and it is supposed that one missed fire, and when the men went to clear away, they probed one hole with a drill, which caused the gelignite to explode. Price received terrible injuries in the stomach, and death must have been instantaneous. The winch boy in attendance hauled Phillips to the surface, and he was taken to the hospital, where operations to his foot and eye were performed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Nugent has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased under the 24th and 25th Vict Cap 67 section 26 to grant the Hon'ble Mr C M Rivaz C S I an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of four months.

Mr A H L Fraser C S I of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to officiate as Chief Commr of the Central Provinces with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office.

MEDICAL.

The services of Lieut C F Templer 1st Bo Lancers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The services of Capt A P A Elphinstone 7th Bo Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty.

The services of Major J O Pinto, IMS (Madras) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The services of Lieut L E H Haworth 9th Bo Infy are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Lieut C G Ames, 9th Madras Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept:—Capt G A Brownrigg 28th Bo Pioneers and 2nd Lieut W P M Sargent 14th Bo Infy.

The services of Lieut J D'Oyly, 19th Bo Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

PORT BLAIR.

Mr M V Portman, Third Asst Supt, Port Blair, is granted privelege leave for twenty days.

JUDICIAL.

Mr Richard Harington Barrister-at-Law took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 20th Nov.

POLICE.

The services of Mr H N Alexander Supt of Police Bombay are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by sec 10 of the Indian Councils Act 1861 the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr J T Woodroffe, Barrister at Law, Officiating Advocate General Bengal to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

In exercise of the power conferred by sec 10 of the Indian Councils Act 1861 the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr J Buckingham C I E Honorary Magte Amguri Sibsagar to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Mr D Chamier Barrister at Law sub pro tem Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court Madras is confirmed in that appointment.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Major R H Ringe Supt Civil Vety Dept N-W Provinces and Oudh is granted 42 days' privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A B Drummond I S C a Politl Asst of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Asst Politl Agent and Asst Commr in Quetta and Pishin with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt P T A Spence, I S C a Political Asst of the 1st class is appointed on return from special leave, to officiate as a Politl Agent of the 4th class and is posted as Asst Secry to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt A F Bruce, I S C a Politl Asst of the 2nd (offg Politl Agent of the 4th) class is posted as an Asst to the Resident in Kashmir.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr P G Jacob Probationer is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl,

Mr J Cornwall Post Master Genl 2nd grade is granted privilege leave for two months.

The furlough for one year granted to Mr I C Basu an officer in class V of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col R M Greenfield 2nd Battn Royal Inniskilling Fus to be an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment vice Col F H Whitby appointed Asst Adjt Genl Headquarters Punjab Command.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A Shairp I S C 11th Regt of Madras Infy to be Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class on probation.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Honourable the Lieut Govt of the Punjab:—Capt G W Rawlins 12th Regt of Bengal Cavalry.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr. C A Calvert. Miscellaneous Depts. India has been transferred to the pension establishment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—Cecil Harry Brownlow, 27th Sept 1899 and Herbert John James Middleton, 30th Sept 1899. The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Captain.—Lieut M T Elderton.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieutenants, 4th Nov. 1899.—J C Freeland, G C Morris, R C Gilchrist, W F S Casson, M S McQueen, R Mackie, C J B Hay, T MacC Nicholson, R H Anderson, H T S Rogers, R C B Yates, F G E Lumb, H S B Franklin and R A Burrowes,

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary) and Honorary Lieut G H Nelson is absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary.

Condr. Thomas Edwin Rogers to be Deputy Asistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Sub-Condr H Young to be Conductor. Sergt. M W Tyler to be Sub-Conductor.

NATIVE ARMY.

15th (Cureton's Multani) Regt of Bengal Lancers—Dafadar Ali Ahmad Khan, to be Jemadar, vice Ahmad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

2nd Batt 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt—Havildar Singraj Karki to be Jemadar vice Gajbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment.

6th Regt of Madras Infy—Jemadar Shaikh Amir to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Kasim to be Jemadar, vice Chidambaraswami, transferred to the pension establishment.

6th Regt. of Bo Cavy (Jacob's Horse).—Kote Dafadar Saleh Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Regt of Sikh Infy Jemadar Wazir Khan to be Subadar and Havaldar Nizabat Khan to be Jemadar, vice Muhammad Jan, transferred to the pension establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Light Horse—Second-Lieut L G Dunbar, to be Lieut vice Apostolides, promoted.

Norman McLeod, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant vice Dunbar, promoted.

2nd Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifles—Major R Y Remfry resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Bangalore Rifle Volrs—E S Oliver, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut. vice Roberts, promoted.

S C Browne, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Gay, promoted.

Sind Volr Rifles—Capt C N Clifton resigns his commission.

Poona Volunteer Rifles—Lieut-Col J E Whiting resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W Torrie Chief Engr, R I M are placed at the disposal of the Govt of B'bay for employment as 1st Engr and Ship wright Surveyor under that Govt.

The services of Mr C F Lasiett, Engr R I M are placed at the disposal of the Govt of B'bay for employment as 2nd Engr and Shipwright Surveyor under that Govt.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 9th Oct 1899:—

To be Chief Engineers on Rs. 400 per mensem—Chief Engr T Walmsley, W W Newman and C Fulier.

The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 22nd Oct 1899:—

To be Engineer—Asst Engr T H Avery.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Secretary of State for India the Government of India are pleased to appoint the following temporary engineers employed in the Punjab Irrigation Branch to the permanent Engineer Establishment of that Branch in the grades noted against each:—Mr C B Williams Asst Engr 1st grade; Mr F Bates Asst Engr 2nd grade; Mr J N Taylor Asst Engr 2nd grade; Mr E R Foy Asst Engr 3rd grade and Mr W Mulholland Asst Engr 3rd grade

Mr Charles Edward Prince Smith Sub-Engineer 3rd grade N-W Provinces and Oudh is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engr Branch of the Public Works Dept as an Asst Engr 3rd grade and posted to N-W Provinces and Oudh.

DIABOLICAL ASSAULT IN AUSTRALIA.

Latest news from Delegate, Sydney, dated Nov. 8, respecting the outrage by a swagman upon Miss Huie is to the effect that the man tried to persuade her to go into the school but she refused, and he loaded a rifle he was carrying and threatened to shoot her. Finding that she remained undaunted he rushed upon her, seized her by the throat and attempted to assault her. A desperate struggle ensued but finally the young lady freed herself and got away. The ruffian, however, pursued and caught her and dragged her back to the corner of the building where another most desperate struggle took place, the teacher defending herself bravely. The man knocked her down several times blackened her eyes and inflicted a nasty wound about 3 inches long on one side of her head with his rifle. Her arms were also very much bruised and blackened whilst her throat bears unmistakable marks of where he had tried to strangle her. She succefsfully kept the man at bay and he rushed away.

On recovering herself somewhat, Miss Huie struggled to her feet and groped her way along the wall of the building, where she supported herself for a few moments till she had partially recovered from the effects of the blows. She then made her way home, about a mile away, and on reaching there she presented a terrible spectacle, being covered with blood, and very much bruised and swollen about the face and neck.

On the wall of the building, between the tank and the chimney, there are six distinct splashes of bloods about four inches square where the ruffian had evidently dashed her head against the wall, and there was also a pool of blood on the grass some little distance from the building. The school is situated in a lonely place, and is surrounded by scrub. It is presumed that the swagman secreted himself in this until the children had disappeared, and then endeavoured to carry out his crime. The young lady is very weak and exhausted from loss of blood, but her condition is not serious. Nine stitches were put in the wound in her head.

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical house-wives, and wide-awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of the

"*cup that cheers, but does not inebriate.*"

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol, and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after effects. Of course only a first-class cocoa, such as Van Houten's, will work in the aforesaid manner. *That* cocoa has been described as "A triumph of science!" It is quite pure, extremely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one farthing per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready, of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it *is* a triumph of science!"

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's
CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

To prevent or remedy Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Piles, Ringworm and other Skin Ailments, use
Calvert's 20 PER CENT.
CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 60 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
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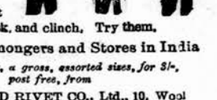
Of all Chemists. Darling Brand.
'Lanoline'
This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, Holborn Viaduct, London.

THIN HAIR
Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.
One thing you may rely upon—
Ayer's Hair Vigor
makes the hair healthy and vigorous; makes it grow thick and long. It cures dandruff also.
It always restores color to gray hair,—all the dark, rich color of early life. There is no longer need of your looking old before your time.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and clears the complexion.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Wholesale Agents —KEMP & Co., Ld Bombay.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in 4 lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repai WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
No need t send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.



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Agents Wanted.
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FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON *In concentrated drops.* most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
FER BRAVAIS
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LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"
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SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
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TRADE MARK
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchant.

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH
and Fortify the System against Disease with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.
Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
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Made From
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DRAWING an OVERDRAFT
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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of a fete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.
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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
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1 doz. "Sparklets" Weight 4 ozs.

One "Sparklet" the equivalent of 1½ bottles Soda Water.

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MAKING ANY AËRATED WATER YOURSELF

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AËRATING ANY LIQUID WITHOUT DILUTION,

WITH THE SPECIAL BOTTLE AND "Sparklets" SHOWN AT SIDE.

SOME ADVANTAGES.

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Pure Fresh Aëration.
Done in a Minute.
You Aërate What, When, & Where you choose.

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ECONOMICAL, PURE, PORTABLE, SIMPLE.

Tablets & Fruit Powders, readily soluble in water, supplied for making any Mineral or Medicinal Water or Refreshing Fruit and Tonic Drinks.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,

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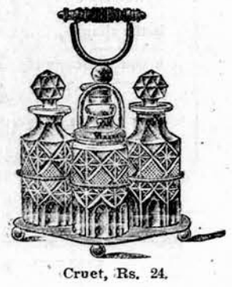

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TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

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Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

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